

# Voice of Israel.

Devoted to Literature, Progress, Freedom of Thought, and Humanity.

VOL. I.]

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## POEM.

DEDICATED TO THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

BY R. A. L.—AUGUSTA, GA.

To me there comes a gentle voice—  
How like pure pearls—its words so choice,  
Each sentence made my heart rejoice.

V aliantly battling for the right,  
O champion earnest, brave of truth,  
Inspired by guardian angels bright,  
Counsel the aged—instruct the youth  
E'er be our star through life's dark night.

O nward! No storm shall overwhelm,  
Fear not, our Father's at the helm.

I nto our homes come like a friend,  
Soothing the soul in sorrow's hour,  
Rousing the heart that's frail and cold,  
And showing true religious power,  
E'er like Abraham of old,  
Lead with thy voice thy wand'ring fold.

Mrs. R. A. L.—AUGUSTA, GA.—Our readers will doubtless remember that "Nesop," in his correspondence from Augusta, Ga.—which appeared in these columns February 10th—suggested that we should endeavor to enlist in our cause the talents and interest of a lady, whose contributions to several Northern papers had been so frequently praised. We feel that we are indebted to "Nesop" for his suggestion, and also for his influence in inducing this talented lady to comply with our request. We have the pleasure of presenting in this number a poem, being the first contribution from her pen, to this paper, and hope to be the recipient of frequent similar favors.

**PRESENTATION.**—Orderly-Sergeant Samuel J. Davis, on the eve of departure for the Eastern States, was presented by the members of the Hewston Rifles, Co. H., First Regiment, N. G. C., with a magnificent gold medal, suitably inscribed. The beautiful present was made at the establishment of Mr. Adolph Hirschman, the well-known jeweler. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. H. P. Bush, at the Armory, in the presence of a large number of friends and the members of the corps, and was a most happy effort. The recipient responded with feelings of deep emotion, at the sight of "arms presented"—perhaps never to be clasped again. The presentation being over, all present sat down to an excellent supper. There was a "feast of reason and flow of soul," as well as of wine and song. The occasion will long be remembered by those who were present. Mr. Davis left for the East, overland, on Monday last. We wish him, in connection with his comrades, a safe and pleasant trip.

## Literary Notices.

### "THE NEW ERA."

The seventh number of this admirable little periodical is before us. We now catch ourselves watching for its monthly appearance with a growing interest, and we hardly think it will ever disappoint our expectations—even though we may differ in opinion—so much freshness and life are there in its tone. We read "The Messianic Mission of Israel" with much pleasure, though we must totally dissent from the main conclusion of the article. We are indeed most willing to admit that the Mission of Israel must be, in a minor and figurative sense, Messianic for mankind, but we can by no means resolve the doctrine of a Messiah to come into the spiritual benefits that Judaism is destined to pour upon the world. And for this reason, that physical changes such as man cannot accomplish, have ever been predicted as forerunning and coetaneous with the Messianic era. The earth below, the firmament above, with all its shining host, must be totally remodeled, before universal peace and happiness can prevail. But as far as evil can be conquered by the diffusion of the divine ideas confided to Israel, and so wonderfully preserved in purity by him for the benefit of the world, we have no doubt that he is the power destined to fulfill the prophecy—"In those days knowledge shall increase."

We hope to see the hints thrown out by "Delta" in his papers on the use and possibility of teaching Political Economy to the young, acted upon. The subject is a most important one, bearing as it does upon the whole working machinery of our social life, and, as elucidated by "Delta," seems indeed to be quite within the comprehension of even children. We wonder what our friend, "St. Peter," if he is still poisoning his lance, will say when "God's Vicarage on Earth," meets his eye. A Knight, fiercer than even he, is evidently abroad, perhaps on his very tracks, armed too with weapons that may well blanch the cheek of our tattered Hector. How can he meet—or still less avoid—the Achilles that flames through the above-titled article, and flings down his gauntlet in the face of his foe? We tremble to think what may be poor St. Peter's fate. Judaism is beginning to wake up; it cannot always PASSIVELY LISTEN to the FRET and FUME of BABBLING BIGOTS; it at last indignantly asks, with the Roman satirist, "*Usque auditor tandem? nunquamne reponam?*"

### "THE EXAMINER."—CHICAGO.

The fourth number of this "Monthly Review of Religious and Humane Questions and of Literature," has been kindly forwarded to us. It asserts itself to be "an organ of radical Christianity," and we are quite sure that our co-religionists (who of all others we hope will extensively patronize it) will not think this a misnomer. Indeed the critical essays of the April number are so spirited, scholarly, thoughtful and instructive that we must defer to our next issue the extended notice they claim from us. We would merely at present call the attention of all Israelites to its existence, (which cannot but show them that the dawn of a long night is at hand) and beg them to see that it will not come (as it threatens) through any lack of support or sympathy on their part, to an untimely close. We cannot too often repeat that our people must rouse themselves, and fight against this spiritual foe—apathy—this tendency to non-resistance, which has hitherto brought us naturally into a kind of contempt with those of the Gentiles who are our best friends at heart. True, we are now showing a very different spirit; true, a few more such journals as the "New Era," a few more such articles as "God's Vicarage on Earth," will settle with the world the question as to our courage and ability to strike back; still we are far behind in this respect; surely if we are as yet too REMISS or EGOTISSED in the acquisition of MATERIAL power, to create our own "driving power," we ought to be only too glad to aid every exoteric movement

and impulse that tends to reveal us as we are, and to give us at last our true place in the world. And this review is the product of just such a movement. Rally, Jews, to its support! The advance waves of two spiritual streams—long apart and adverse—are, it appears, about to blend, not in foam and battle, but like Jacob and Esau, in the friendly tides natural and becoming to a common source.

### "YOUNG ISRAEL," FOR MARCH.

This little Magazine for the young, grows in every way, we think, more bright and attractive. "Paddle your own Canoe" strikes firmly the same "iron string," and is well suited to kindle in young men a love of self-reliance, truth, and independence, and to show them the great rewards that these qualities are sure ultimately to bestow. The articles are all too well and carefully written for us to think that mature minds have not something to do with them. Still they all keep within the sphere of the title, and cannot fail to amuse young folks rationally. A pure, healthy atmosphere (without being in the least obtrusively moral) pervades the writing, and will strengthen, unconsciously, the spiritual side of those who imbibe it. The sketch of the Galla boy, Dyilo, by Dr. Brenner (an African traveller), is novel and interesting. And the woodcut of the boy in his native costume (rather meagre though) is excellent, and apparently illustrates his qualities. "The Country School" will make many a youngster laugh. *Æsop* illustrated for us in the fable of "The Lion and the Mouse" the truth that *Young Israel* gives us still more emphatically (the relative magnitudes considered) in that of "The Spider and the Lion." To us it is quite original, and has shelved itself securely in our memory. We cannot but admire the spruce typographical dress of this neat little periodical. If some of our city papers would but imitate it in this respect, and have mercy on our poor dear eyes!

**ATLANTIC MONTHLY.**—The anticipated change in the management of this valuable journal is authentically announced. James Fields will retire from the editorship of the magazine on the 1st of July, and be succeeded by W. D. Howell, at present assistant editor.

### GRAND CONCERT.

The admirers of Classical music, will doubtless appreciate and enjoy the rare treat in store for them, at the Concert to be given by Madame Jaffa, on Monday evening next, at Pacific Hall. The Concerto in E flat Major, by Beethoven, is one of the finest compositions for the piano-forte, in the depth and beauty of expression of the Adagio, in the characteristic energy (known as Beethovenish) of the Allegros, one recognizes at once the genius of the grand Old Master, who has not yet been excelled (if ever equalled) by any modern composer for the piano.

The composition for the left hand recommends itself to those who like the sensational, being replete with a combination of the most intricate of mechanical difficulties in the slope of very rapid passages—of runs, trills, thirds, sixths, and octaves extending throughout the key board, by no means easy to play with two hands. But when performed by the left hand, only partakes (certainly) somewhat of the marvelous.

The Mocking Bird familiar as a household word, will doubtless receive a hearty welcome from its numerous admirers.

The young lady possessing a very beautiful contralto voice, is well known in our fashionable circles.

Madame Jaffa will be assisted by a number of talented artists. The programme will be found in another column.

**"TIGHT."**—At a school at Newcastle, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite." After a short pause, one little boy said, "I know sir; when I'm eatin' I'm happy, and when I'm done I'm tight."

## A DAY AT THE CEMETERY.

### "HOME OF PEACE."

[CONTRIBUTED BY L.]

The morning opened with one of her sunniest smiles—that sweet fascinating something, that permeates the atmosphere at this season of the year, and makes California seem a Paradise—and wooing us into the bright sunshine, we turned toward the "Home of Peace," one of the Jewish Cemeteries at the Mission.

The location is one of great beauty, and commands a fine view from every approach, whether you look down from the summit of the green hills, upon its darker evergreens, and the white monuments, like sentinels keeping silent holy watch or whether from the east, north, or south, the cemetery meets the eye, bringing a pretty picture of the resting dead before its camera.

It slopes to the north-east, with a small stream of water running through its lower grounds, and hidden from view by the most luxuriant weeping willows. Their long delicate tendrils reach to the earth, and the wild winds are singing their songs from the heavier branches, from morning till night.

"The Home of Peace," is a flower garden; its fragrant greensward, and beautifully ornamented walks, all speak of the tender and thoughtful regard of the living. Long creeping vines cling in graceful clusters around the neat edifice, roses had crept up the sides of the building, and having reached the cornice, held down their beautiful blossoms, for the wind to kiss, and the visitor to admire.

Just beyond the church, a pretty fountain threw its silvery streams into the basin, sparkling with the lines of sunshine that streaked through the evergreen vines, laid here and there around the fountain.

The first monument which attracted attention, was a tall column of superior finish, raised upon a granite pedestal, with the *tender* inscription, "Our Mother;" who can pass it by with dry eyes? We all think back, of the days that are gone, and remember the loving glance, the tender voice, of our mother. Looking down the marble, we read:

"May her soul rest in peace."

Wife of

Henry Strauss.

Roses and fuchsias open their fair petals, and shed their fragrance around the quiet resting place of this wife and mother, and we turned away with a familiar phrase upon our lips: "How beautiful the sleep of the dead!" A pure white monument much smaller in proportion, with the figure of a child caressing a lamb, sitting upon the apex, is situated near, surrounded with evergreen shrubbery—the small footstone bears the simple words, "Our Joey," and upon the head tablet the lines, "Step lightly stranger by this grassy mound, it is the resting place of one we love." The remembrance of thousands of similar little mounds that are loved and treasured, all on the earth's surface crowded our thoughts sadly—just then a red winged bird alighted upon the marble figure, and sent forth a strain of melody so sweet and clear, it led us to think of the immortality of these loved ones, and tearful regrets gave place to the remembrance of the "Peace, that passeth all understanding." Passing along with the bird-music still floating after us, we halted at the really elegant slabs of "Leopold and Joseph Mayer"—the graves were encased in heavy marble pieces of purest white, while the slabs at the head were very large and exquisitely finished. This plain, but elegant memorial gave rise to the query, if the taste of the departed while living, was the foundation of the idea expressed in this tasteful design—large trees ornamented the lot where these brothers lay quietly sleeping.

Three little graves, without a stone or even wooden slab, to tell whose "darlings" they were. Some loving hand had set out a rose, and its branches receding each way, sheltered as it were, two of the mounds—the grass and clover netted a spread of greenest lines and covered all three—there is something tenderly pitiful in these short



## THE VOICE OF ISRAEL.

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graves left unattended and without enclosure. Wild flowers and wild birds seem to love best these little lone places of departed children, perhaps a wise intelligence directs their special presence to them.

The lot where sleep the little darlings of the Wormser family, is a spot of taste and evident watchfulness—an iron fence surrounds the lot in which are clean walks, large well trimmed trees, and rose-bushes of the rarest variety—over the arched gateway, a flowering vine blossoms and clusters beautifully.

One large lot containing several graves, three having handsome headstones alike, is deserving of mention—one of these large stones bears the name of Leon Cahn; another, Babette Cahn—Henrietta Bloch, all the evergreens around this lot, seemed alive with singing birds—such delicious strains of harmony as they poured forth, as if paying tribute to the quiet rest of those who lay in this large and beautifully ornamented lot.

An unfinished resting place, having two small graves, bearing the name of Blumenberg, will be one of the prettiest lots in the cemetery; a substantial solid wall is in construction. A tastefully laid out lot, holding in its bosom the children of L. and A. Hoffman, is a warm sunshiny location, and rare flowers are growing from the rail in beautiful luxuriance.

Among the graves, where the sleepers' rest in close proximity, with little ornamentation over or around them, where the head tablets are wood, we paused with a greater tenderness. Here a little grave—there a longer one—side by side two of a length—all are overgrown with the fragrant clover and pretty grasses—none are forgotten by Nature in whose quiet breast their forms are peacefully sleeping.

Among the "little graves" which there is such an attractive influence to the visitor, we found pretty little stones and monuments emblematic of the young mortal, that so early put on the robes of immortality—one read, "little Selma," another, "Our boy Julius," and "Our Baby." Just one or two words—but a world of ideas came thronging—of a mother's care, a father's hope and pride—empty cribs, little half worn shoes and toys that are laid away, all sacred mementoes of the "loved and gone."

We have visited many extensive cemeteries, where all that art and skill could devise, to ornament and memorialize the graves and name of the departed, had been reared and fostered, but we never saw a burial ground where there were so few neglected graves, as in the "Home of Peace." A large surplus of the inscriptions were, "May his soul rest in Peace."

There is a tender air prevailing the entire arrangement and appearance of the cemetery, that is strikingly noticeable to every visitor. There are no neglected spots—no rubbish is allowed to accumulate—a profusion of weeping willow ornaments the whole place, bending over the gravelled walks, and swaying over grassy mounds, or casting their tapering shadows across some tall marble column, making contrasts with the bright glittering sunshine.

The cemetery faces the city—its location is delightful in every respect, and seems to be the resort of all the bright plumaged songsters of the air.

We closed the gate with a deeper regard for the sentiment of our people, who so tenderly and carefully care for their dead—the condition of the entire Cemetery, speaks volumes for the delicate respect and good taste of the living, who bury their treasures in the "Home of Peace."

## THE CREATION OF WOMAN.

A Prince once said to Rabbi Gamaliel: "Your God is a thief; He surprised Adam in his sleep, and stole a rib from him."

The Rabbi's daughter overheard this speech, and whispered a word or two in her father's ear, asking permission to answer this singular opinion herself. He gave his consent.

The girl stepped forward, and feigning terror and dismay, threw her arms aloft in supplication, and cried out:

"My liege! my liege! Justice, Revenge!"

"What has happened?" asked the Prince.

"A wicked theft has taken place," she replied. "A robber has crept secretly into your house, carried away a silver goblet, and left a gold one in its stead."

"What an upright thief!" exclaimed the Prince. "Would that such robberies were of more frequent occurrence!"

"Behold then, sire, the kind of thief that our Creator was: He stole a rib from Adam, and gave him a beautiful wife instead."

"Well said," avowed the Prince.

Owing to the difference in time between the two places, a London firm lately received, at 9:08 o'clock on a Thursday evening, a telegraphic dispatch sent from Kurrachee, India, on the following Friday morning at 43 minutes past midnight.

## Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 11th, 1871.

DEAR VOICE:—This evening and to-morrow I observe, and although not keeping the eighth day as a holy one, still I would not like to write a letter to a religious paper. This will account for the early date of the present communication.

## ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

The annual meeting will be held on the 30th, on which day a President, Vice-President, and six Trustees are to be elected—the polls being kept open during four hours. Some important amendments as recommended by the Board of Trustees are to be considered and acted upon. One of the principal alterations, is to divide the moneys into three distinct funds, and another relative to the management by committees—upon the Industrial School department.

## LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

Quite an agreeable entertainment was given by the Maimonides Library Society, on the evening of the 2d. The musical portion was excellent, and somewhat compensated for the unnecessary delay during the pieces. Miss Jacobs sang in a superior manner, the aria from "Taucredi." Her voice is one of full volume, and is invariably modulated in an artistic style. Humboldt—the Representative of modern science, was the theme of a lecture read by Professor Kesler. The entertainment concluded by an essay delivered by the talented President.

## FAIR.

I forwarded to you yesterday, the (pamphlet) Report of the Great Fair. There is one very pleasing feature in connection, and that is, that it was printed at the Orphan Asylum printing establishment and certainly in a neat and workmanlike manner. You will doubtless note many items worthy of gleaning for your readers, and can select in that respect better than I could. Of the \$135,000 made by the Fair—the Hospital received \$101,600, and the Orphan Asylum \$33,900.

## PRESENTATION.

The Rev. Dr. Vidaever, (of the Congregation Shaari Zedek,) was presented some ten days ago with a silver service, by the Trustees and committee, who waited upon him at his residence. The usual speeches were made, and the recipient, among other remarks expressed the wish that the time would soon come, when our congregations will understand that there is a material difference between delivering a sermon, the aim of which is to edify and instruct, and one that is in a measure obsolete, distorting Biblical and Rabbinical passages. He concluded by reverting in a very happy strain to the re-opening of their Synagogue.

## PASSOVER.

The Passover has been very generally observed. The Synagogues were (it is true) not so well attended as last year, but the "Hagadad" was delivered in households, that hitherto did not do so. "Mat-sors" were abundant, and were to be had at many of the restaurants and luncheon places, and our Gentile friends appeared to enjoy them with more "agout" than ourselves.

## POLITICAL.

Several of our co-religionists have been pressed to accept of nominations for State legislatures, etc., and it is gratifying to notice that they decline. It shows they have other business to attend to, and again it will serve as a damper to some, whose political aspirations are not so much—with the end in view—to serve their constituents, as to serve themselves.

## MAYORALTY.

Mayor Weil, was elected Mayor of Paducah (Kentucky,) by a handsome majority.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Our Theatres and Halls are crowded nightly. The principal attractions are Booth, as *Bertuccio* in the tragedy by Taylor, "The Fool's Revenge; BROUGHAM, in English sterling comedies, and the Royal Japanese Troupe, who commenced last week at the "San Francisco Hall," and were greeted by an immense audience.

## WEATHER.

We are having symptoms of a hot summer, the thermometer already showing 80 degrees. Some thirty odd years ago, there were several days in April, the average of which was about 81, and during the following August, a week was experienced of intense heat as was not remembered to have occurred before, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. You San Franciscans are certainly blessed as to extreme heat and cold.

Yours, JUSTITIA.

LONDON, March 23d, 1871.

## VOICE OF ISRAEL.

GENTLEMEN: Being off for a trip to Glasgow to-morrow, I am compelled to write this a few days earlier than necessary, in order to reach you in time. Will be gone but a few days, therefore you

will not (as once before premised) receive a post mark from an Irish correspondent, nor in this instance from a Scotchman.

## WEDDING PRESENT.

An appropriate testimonial (I give to add to the interest of your juvenile department) was presented to Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, in honor of her wedding. One of our Jewish elementary schools, in charge of Esther Harris, raised a subscription, and had worked very elaborately on silk, the prayer which is said in our Synagogues for the Royal Family. It was tastefully framed and presented to the Princess at Windsor Castle.

## ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The anniversary banquet was held last evening. Alfred de Rothschild, the President of the Asylum and other distinguished persons, were seated on the left of the chair—our chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Adler, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Sir Benjamin Phillips, High Sheriff Owden and others, on the right. The guests at large, comprised the notables of our general community. "Grace" was impressively delivered, and the "supper," as usual, heartily enjoyed. The usual toasts—Her Majesty the Queen—the Prince and Princess of Wales—the Army and Navy, and the Volunteers were handsomely responded to. Morris Oppenheimer, Esq. replied to the latter sentiment referring to the volunteers (to which body he belongs.) He said that he hoped that the country would be made unassailable, and as a means, to place the volunteers under the discipline and control of officers of the line, for they would prove in case of need, good defenders of the hearts and homes of England. After a few more sentiments of war—those of peace were ushered by the "Health of the Jewish Divines."

The venerable chief Rabbi being called upon, remarked: "It was gratifying to him to perceive the exertions of the clergy were appreciated; and how ably they were supported by the leaders of the community, who, like a captain, not only steered the ship safely through the dangerous rocks, but watched with anxiety the compass—the little needle that showed the moral and religious state, as it were, of the community. It was gratifying to perceive one of these leaders their Chairman that evening; another, the President of the Institution, and a third, the Vice-President of the Jews' Orphan Asylum. The Asylum," continued he, "has great and pressing claims on our sympathies, in fact, there was not any educational establishment that had better claims. The Father of all fathers, the watchful Guardian of the orphan and the widow, our scriptures and our holy religion, bids us most emphatically to care for the fatherless, the helpless, and the poor stranger in our midst. He was pleased to see the Asylum in an excellent condition. He stated that at the late examination he was delighted by the ready replies of the children. They were well cared for, well fed, well housed and well instructed. Great praise was due to the managers and the teachers, for the able manner in which they had fulfilled their tasks; also to the Committee, especially the Ladies' Committee who frequently visited the Institution, and showed by their energy the deep interest they felt. He hoped they would make a hearty response to the appeal, which the Chairman would make, and that by their giving succor to the Orphan, they became the father of the fatherless, and the steward of the mercy of the Lord."

The children then marched into the room, headed by their teachers, each girl holding a beautiful bouquet. Silence was then ordered for the Hebrew Ode, which was recited by a bright little boy.

The Chairman in proposing the toast, "Success to the Asylum," offered a series of interesting remarks, and concluded by saying: "The cry of the Orphan appeals to every breast, no matter in what clime, or in what country; we Jews have a stronger incentive to give succor to the fatherless. Our Scriptures incessantly bid us to shield the Orphan and the destitute. The children, who, besides being housed and fed, receive a sound elementary Hebrew and English education. He was present at the late examination, and as the Rev. Chief Rabbi said, was delighted with the ready responses of the children.

"The Institution watches and guards them, and does everything to make them responsible and respectable members of society. He would like to see some improvement in the domestic education of the pupils, he would like to see the girls taught housework, and the boys the elements of mechanical labor. He would like to see concerted action with another institution where there is plenty of room to spare. There were a number of fatherless children waiting anxiously for their care, and it depended upon their liberality whether the number of inmates should be increased or not. The expenditure exceeds the income by £700 per annum. The Institution holds a Festival once in two years, and it was for them to consider the amount that must

be made up that evening. How," he continued, "shall I appeal for the Orphans? Language is too cold to portray a parent's anxious thoughts and cares, too weak to portray the child's feelings. No appeal that he could make, would be more forcible than the sight of the children themselves, no words of his could move them as much as these just uttered, in such a feeling manner, by the two little children. He was sure that their words must have touched the hearts of all present. He begged that they would consider that there were many poor fatherless children waiting anxiously the result of his appeal. Their generosity would be the means of securing to the rising generation religious concord, and social prosperity and hoped their sympathy would be expressed by their donations."

After a number of volunteer toasts had been responded to, the Treasurer announced that contributions had been subscribed amounting to some £2,000. This is considered—coupled with the musical portion of the entertainment, the sumptuous dinner, and the distinguished guests—as stamping the Festival a decided success.

## READER.

The position of First Reader in "the great Synagogue," became vacant this week, through the retirement of the present incumbent, and much interest is manifested in the election, and it is desired to select one who possesses "other qualifications besides a fine voice."

## CONFLAGRATION.

On the 17th, in Hungary, one of the finest and most magnificent Synagogues was destroyed by fire. A grand rehearsal was being held by the Leader of the Choir. Considerable excitement ensued, and the terror was heightened by the burning ornamentation (caught by the tapers) falling upon those who were calmly though hurriedly passing out. Fortunately, nothing more serious than a few bruises occurred.

## FRENCH RELIEF.

Among other articles of food and raiment that we are sending to Paris, are *motos* and meal—these of course we especially address to our co-religionists. Yours, ASHER.

From The Israelite.

## OUR SOCIAL STATUS—A PLEA FOR OUR YOUTH.

Among other petty vicious shrubs, there flourishes in our midst a rank Upas tree, properly classified under the genus, Gossip, exhaling its deadly effluvia, poisoning the atmosphere of our social relations and ties, and which bids fair to put a quietus on the little socialism yet remaining among us.

Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to assert, that in our midst we have no society, no social intercourse, no such communion as tends to the moral happiness and the amelioration of man. Fathers and mothers, instead of encouraging intercourse between the youth of our creed, do all in their power to disparage it by words as well as actions, thinking thus to derive certain benefits, but, in the end, reaping naught but the discomfiture of their thoughts and plans. They place barriers and restrictions between the youth, with deplorable effects upon the latter.

On the one hand, the young man debarred by stringent and inexorable rules of the *pater familias*, from the harmless amusement of visiting and paying attention to young ladies, passes his spare time, usually evenings, at the cardtable, at billiard saloons and other haunts of vice and iniquity. Aside from this, fathers, who set the example by their gaming proclivities, should not blame their precocious progeny for so drifting into and down the stream of vice. Embarkation on that stream is not difficult, and the victim is unconsciously hurried down its channel, charmed and allured by the many deadly attractions that line its banks, until his frail bark is shattered, engulfed in the seething whirlpool of its voracious mouth. But we are digressing.

The young lady, on the other hand, spends much of her time in reading trashy, sentimental novels and other pernicious literature, inflaming her passions and poisoning, instead of nourishing, her mental faculties.

The diffusion and imparting of knowledge among the youth are thus rendered almost impossible; the conversational powers by non-use, become blunted and, as a natural consequence, brilliant conversationalists are lamentably few in either sex.

On *Dit*, that "Dame Rumor" is the scapegoat, and, upon her doomed head are heaped all culpableness for these limitations and restrictions. These rumors are generally started by a certain class, actuated by malice, envy or jealousy, and very often because that class have nothing better to do, and it is one, that delights to pick the least flaw in any young lady's character. These reports are promulgated from mouth to mouth with astonishing rapidity, and, unlike a rolling stone, grow with each repetition until, finally, a matrimonial engagement is matured or gone *scan mag.* is imminent. No young man can pay the least attentions to one of the fair sex. No young lady can at all be vivacious without incurring the displeasure of this class of maligners who shake their wise heads, look knowingly at each other, and the ball of rumor is started.

Now, this is wrong, morally wrong. It is an evil, a growing one, which exists in no other community, and which ought to be crushed. It is one that should occupy the obstacles to the cultivation of social intercourse, of which we have spoken, removed, it would inure to the happiness of every one, and it is a duty we owe ourselves and society in general, to bring about this greatly desired reformation of our social status.

B. M. S.

CHICAGO, March, 1871.



## LECTURES BY REV. DR. GEIGER.

A REVISED TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN, MADE  
ESPECIALLY FOR THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

RELIGION IN HEATHEN ANTIQUITY. RELIGION IN  
JUDAISM.

[CONTINUED.]

Now, it is in the midst of such surroundings that Judaism appeared, and, like the Witch of Endor at seeing Samuel, we may well exclaim: "I see God ascending out of the earth," out of that earth which is defiled, given up to sensuality, desecrated by low practices; out of that earth I behold the Divine arise in lustrous purity. The name attributed in Judaism to God was afterward most significantly considered as unutterable, because no name can comprise Him, is adequate to His being; the very sounds of that name have been lost, and, indeed! we know not at present its true pronunciation. But its meaning is certain! "He is," is that meaning; as God speaking of Himself proclaims in Holy Writ: "I AM WHO I AM," so man says of him: "He is" the Only Existence; the All-comprising Being, both for nature and the life of man. "He is," and as such an All-comprising Being is naturally, also, *Absolute Unity*. This term "Unity" resounds through all the writings of Judaism, and it is unnecessary to refer to the fundamental profession of Israel: "Hear, O Israel, 'He is' our God; 'He is' is One in Unity." This All-comprising Being is the Sole, fully living Individuality, but, at the same time, even as the Most Universal One, invisible, as it is said: "Ye saw no manner of form," you heard only utterances, you observed only the brilliant light beaming forth from Him; sounds proceeding from Him; these are merely effects, but Judaism has avoided to represent Him by image, regarding it as the greatest monstrosity, as the greatest abomination. For the *Infinity* the Jews have at all times sacrificed their lives. It was this that appeared as something curious in the eyes of heathendom: a religion without idols. Even Juvenal still refers thereto, saying:

"Nil præter nubes et coeli nomen adorant."  
(Nothing but clouds and a God in heaven they worship.)

"There is no image in the Temple of the Jews!" thus Tacitus scornfully exclaims—a curious religion without images! And this, even, was its very substance; the conviction of the All-comprising One—"the whole earth is full of His glory." And this Unity, this idea of the All-comprising One, is naturally followed by that of *Almightiness*. Should there be anything impossible for God? "Is God's hand perchance waxed short?" Thus, also, the pages of Judaism are filled with the doctrine of *Supreme Wisdom*, of that wisdom which penetrates and searches everything; of the eyes of God that see through everything, not merely beholding the outward appearance, but looking into the heart, into the innermost parts of man. No man can fully conceive true wisdom, which is so highly elevated that it can be found only with God. Thus Job teaches taking his beautiful simile from the science of mining—"Here is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they find it; iron is taken out of the earth, and brass is molten out of the stone. Thus man setteth an end to darkness, searcheth unto its foundation, to the stones of deep darkness. The flood breaketh forth before him, even the one running on, forgotten of the foot, removed from men. The same earth out of which cometh bread, is turned up under it as by fire. There is the place of sapphires, the place of precious stones; there it contains dust of gold. It is a path that no bird of prey knoweth, and which the vulture's eye has not seen. \* \* \* But man cutteth out rivers among the rocks, and his eye seeth every precious thing. \* \* \* But where shall wisdom be found? where the place of understanding? Man knoweth not the price thereof; it is not found in the land of the living. The depth says, it is not in me; and the sea says, it is not in me. \* \* \* Destruction and death say, we have heard the fame thereof. God alone knoweth the way thereof, He knoweth the place thereof!"

A grand picture of that Wisdom which is hidden from the eyes of men, and seen through by God alone!

But all doctrines are surpassed by that of God's *Holiness*, of that purity which cannot bear the sight of evil, nor tolerate wrong. "Of pure eyes so that He can not behold evil, nor look on iniquity."

God is pure, holy; He alone, and no other being besides Him. In His holiness He is all-good, gracious, merciful: "God, almighty, gracious and merciful, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and in truth," this is the keynote running through all doctrines and convictions of Judaism—He is the Loving One, who, though he awards

punishment also, loveth the repentant sinner, and extends His hand to him, that he may turn from his evil ways, as he rejoiceth in all His works, and accords His love to all of them.

Guilt is not fate irretrievably clinging to man: "I have no pleasure in the death of the sinner, but that he may turn from his ways and live," that he may reach the true and pure, the higher life. The certainty of His justice, of his boundless love for man, is based upon such an immovable foundation in Judaism, that even the saddest experiences can not shake the conviction thereof; poets and prophets complain of sufferings and trials; they, too, can not understand why many fare well or ill upon earth, contrary to their practices; they, too, confess that they are unable to discover the full explanation of these enigmas—but nevertheless, far from uttering any doubt of the justice of God, their conviction is firm and unshaken that supreme justice underlies all these things.

The relation of man to God, and of men to each other, tends towards the same ideal. That man is a finite, limited, dependent being, is indeed repeatedly taught in Judaism; but the doctrine is by no means as predominant as in Hellenism; its truth is accepted with quiet resignation, but at the same time, with the conviction of man's sublime superiority; and this conviction is everywhere proclaimed with exultation. At the very beginning it is said: "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness," and this God-likeness is soon explained as referring to the spirit. "He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." It is this God-likeness that constitutes man's greatness. "Thou hast surrounded thee, who is so insignificant and puny, with brilliancy," thus the Psalmist exclaims, "hast crowned with honor and glory, and hast made him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands!" Everywhere man is presented to us in this superiority, which even invests him with the desire to develop himself, to reach to still higher eminence; for man has the faculty of higher development: "Yes, there is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding."

Reason being a ray from Divine Reason, ennobles man, awakens within him a longing more and more to soar up to Supreme Reason. But the most essential element in him is again the consciousness of his moral power, which is innate in man, and constitutes his true nobility; which, even because it awakens his longing for perfect purity, makes him feel the more his finiteness with respect to moral life. He feels that sensuality accompanies him from his infancy, that it is part of his nature; so that a conflict is caused between his sensuality and his spirituality. "The desire of man's heart is evil from his youth," expresses the incompleteness manifested in his moral life, and the presence of sensual allurements which, however, we have the power to resist. In ancient times the question was asked, "Why does Holy Writ commence with the narration of the beginning of time, and not with the Ten Commandments? Of what use is the knowledge of all that preceded these?" The reply to this question is: "God proclaimed to His people the power of His works, and though the first page contains no precepts, yet it suggests considerations replete with religious elements." The question was asked from a narrow, literal point of view; and when we read the beginning of the Bible, we discover a profound meaning in the simple and popular narrative, which even this day not alone fascinates us, but suggests material for reflection; no sooner is the history of creation presented to our view in its harmonious order, than we behold also the conflict within man's breast. We behold man first in his innocence, but soon in his struggle with physical appetite, which, after all, is part of his nature; he must conquer it, lest he become a prey to sin. Sensual desire did not allure the first man alone, it is a component part of the nature of all men, and, indeed, so far the mother of sin, which is not an involuntary inheritance from father to son, but which is born in every individual human being. Besides, it is produced also by selfishness, by man's seclusion from his fellowmen; it is the fruit of envy, and manifests itself as discord. Man is filled with jealousy against his brother. And now we meet the great word: "Sin lurketh at the door and unto thee is this desire, but thou canst rule over him." Yes, at the very gate of the outer world, in our intercourse with it, sin lurketh; but thou art a man vested with the sublime power of the will, art a being not destined to yield to sin, for whom sin is not an unconquerable, external foe, but a longing within, which must be kept down by superior power.

RIGHT AND LEFT.—Two Quaker girls were ironing on the same table. One asked the other what side she would take, the right or left. She answered promptly: "It will be right for me to take the left, and then it will be left for thee to take the right."

## U. S. CONSUL, ST. PETERSBURG.

RELATIVE TO JACOB BRONSTEIN.

The following letter from our Consul at St. Petersburg, we publish, hoping that it may bring the deserter to a proper sense of his duty, and that wherever he may be hiding the VOICE OF ISRAEL may bring him to light, and open his eyes to his past misdeeds ere repentance be too late.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.  
February 13 old style, March 2 n. st. 1871.  
Messrs. HUTCHINSON, KOHL & Co., 425 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:—At the request of Mrs. Jeannette Bronstein, and upon the kind advice of our friend, Mr. Wasserman, \* \* \* I take the liberty of addressing you in her behalf. The substance of her case is as follows:

The applicant was married, in 1853, to Jacob Bronstein (in the town Litomir, in Southern Russia,) who then was a widower, having four children by his former wife. Said Bronstein remained with her ten months, the issue of this marriage being his son Aaron, now about 17 years old, as stated by the certificate of the Rabbi of said place. Bronstein travelled in Europe afterwards for several months, and at once he turned up in the United States of America, where he has since remained. Eight years ago, he wrote to his wife, for the last time, in substance, that "he will grant her a divorce only when she becomes 70 years old." The sons by his first marriage, continued to receive letters from him year by year, however, by which it would appear that he underwent quite a series of adventures in America. He wrote from Washington, D. C., in 1856; from Alexandria, Va., in 1857; in 1858, 1859, and 1860, he was engaged as "Magazine Sergeant" on board the war steamer Marion, Capt. Brandt commanding. In the summer of 1859, he made a trip on board said steamer to Cuba, and "participated in an engagement with the enemy, wherein he was severely wounded in the upper part of his right arm." His last letter was from Georgetown, Sept. 10, 1868, wherein he says that he "just returned from Alaska, where he went as Russian interpreter to Gen. Rosecrans." [This is a slight misapprehension, it was General Rousseau and not General Rosecrans.]

Since Bronstein left for America, his wife Jeannette never received any help from him, either for herself or for the education of their son, Aaron; she had to earn her living by her own hard exertions; moreover, eight years ago, she received an intimation by one of the addressees he gave to his sons by his former marriage, "that he married again, and he and his new wife were living then at Chicago, Illinois."

After exhausting all the addressees he, from time to time, gave to his sons by his first marriage, and not receiving any answers, the applicant was persuaded to write to General Grant, and to the authorities of several cities in the States, but received no answer. In this situation she was brought to my office, with a hope of getting justice by men of the Israelitish religion, who stand well—some of them prominent—in the community here, as business men, and I have conceived the plan of writing to the Reverends Dr. Gutheim and Dr. Adler, of the Israelite Temple Emanu-El, New York. I have stated her case, and given the addresses he sent to his sons, namely: Capt. Schwarzmann, No. 410, J street, Washington, D. C.; then of Mr. Calmes, Cameron street, No. 65, Alexandria, Va.; Marshal Janies, Postoffice box No. 177, Chicago, Ill.; and J. Bronstein, Postoffice, Georgetown, D. C. I have added, that I was induced to give my aid in her case, with the belief that these gentlemen, and their co-religionists in the United States, being under the ample folds of the Flag of our Country—the emblem of equal justice and equal humanity to all religions, and to all nationalities under its protection—would enlist their interest in favor of the applicant, and through an appropriate inquiry on their part, relative to the addresses given above, it may be possible to find out the whereabouts of said Jacob Bronstein, and finding, to bring him to answer and to a settlement.

The applicant desires to know: 1. Whether her husband, Jacob Bronstein, wants her to go to America with his son, Aaron; 2. If not, she wants to receive from him a formal divorce, according to the tenets of the Hebrew Church that empowers only the husband to grant a divorce; 5. And he shall pay her the 1000 roubles silver he received from her at the time they were married, as certified to by the Rabbi performing the marriage ceremony; 4. That he shall pay a sufficient amount for the education of their son Aaron; 5. She has no intention to disturb his new family at all in case he really has married again.

To this letter of mine, accompanied by one from the Rabbi of this place, and by one of Mr. Zederbaum, editor of the Hebrew newspaper, I have received a letter from Rev. Jas. K. Gutheim, Minister Temple Emanu-El, in New York, under

date of January 21, 1870, stating that "no trace of Jacob Bronstein can be found within their reach."

Now, since the General probably may have stayed awhile at San Francisco, when going to and coming from that Alaska excursion, mentioned in one of the letters of Bronstein, the applicant, as well as myself, and Mr. WASSERMAN, think that you or some of your acquaintances may possibly know something about the man sought by his wife, and his whereabouts being known by some of the charitable Pastors of the Hebrew Church, they will assist in bringing the case of Jeannette Bronstein to an end to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

After giving you the above items in behalf of an afflicted person, of whom members of the same Church speak so well, and bespeaking your generous assistance in her favor, I tender you my best congratulations that your endeavors through your agent are brought to a final success.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

GEORGE POMUTZ,  
U. S. Consul St. Petersburg.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME JAFFA'S  
GRAND CONCERT.

—AT—

PACIFIC HALL, MONDAY, APRIL 24, '71.

## PART FIRST.

- 1—Grand Concerto in E Flat Major, Op. 73. Beethoven (with quintette accompaniment.) Messrs. Coloff, Poppenberg, Knoll, Stohr, Hilderbrand, and Madame Jaffa.
- 2—Trio—"Home to our Mountains," Verdi. The Misses Rosina and Fannie Carandini, and Mr. W. Sherwin.
- 3—Romance—"The Forsaken," Gabriel. Madame Carandini.
- 4—Canzonette—"My Mother bids me bind my hair," Miss Fannie Carandini.
- 5—Cavatina—"Di Tanti Palpit," Tancredi. Rosina Young Lady Amateur.
- 6—Solo Piano—1—"Funeral March," Chapin. 2—"Fantaisie," (composed for the left hand only), Madame Jaffa.
- 7—Quartette (unaccompanied) "Soft in the Still Night," Madame Carandini, the Misses Rosina and Fannie Carandini, and Mr. W. Sherwin.

## PART SECOND.

- 1—Schiller March de Meyerbeer—"Morceau de Concert," Madame Jaffa.
- 2—Trio—"O Memory," Leslie. Madame Carandini, Miss Fannie Carandini and Mr. W. Sherwin.
- 3—Song—"Sing on ye Little Birds," Waley. Miss Rosina Carandini.
- 4—Ballad—"R. R.," Miss Fannie Carandini.
- 5—Solo Piano—"The Mocking Bird," E. Hoffman. Madame Jaffa.
- 6—Duet—"Soft fell the dew of the Summer Night," The Misses Rosina and Fannie Carandini.

CONDUCTOR, Prof. G. A. SCOTT.  
The Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated firm of Steinway & Co.  
Reserved Seats, free of charge, can be secured at M. Gray's Music Store, Nos. 623 and 625 Clay street.  
To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, \$1.00.  
ap21-14

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL CONSULATE,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS this day received from the MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, ASIATIC DEPARTMENT, dated St. Petersburg, February 25, 1871, Sub. N. 558, the undersigned has the honor to inform the public in general, and all owners and masters of vessels navigating the waters along the coast of Russian Asia and the Russian Islands adjacent, that the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT concluded on the 18th February, 1871, with the COMMERCIAL HOUSE OF HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., of San Francisco, through their representative at St. Petersburg, (a citizen of the United States of America,) a contract granting to said Commercial House of HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., the exclusive right and privilege for the term of Twenty Years, from February 18th, of catching Fur Seals on the Commander Islands, (Behring and Copper) and on Robben (Tulene) Island, belonging to Russia, and to ship the skins of fur seals therefrom.

This publication is made in compliance with the instructions received from the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Asiatic Department, in the newspapers of San Francisco, for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Done at San Francisco, California, this seventh day of April, 1871.

M. KLINFSTROM,  
Consul of Russia.

HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND AND  
AUSTRALIA  
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL  
STEAMSHIP  
NEBRASKA,  
Carrying the United States and New Zealand Mails,  
Will leave Mission Street Wharf at 12 o'clock, noon,  
FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871,  
FOR HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,  
Thence proceed to  
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND,  
And thence proceed to  
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,  
And will return via the same ports.

Freight and Passengers will be taken to all the above named ports, and will connect with Steamers for New Zealand ports and Melbourne.  
For Freight or Passage apply at the office of the line, 414 Market street, up stairs.  
ap21-24

W. H. WEBB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.



## "Voice of Israel."

וקול דבריו בקול המון  
 "And the voice of his words is like the voice of the multitude." (Dan. x., 6.)

## Terms:

THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL," published semi-monthly and delivered in the City to Subscribers, by Carriers—  
 Per Month..... 25 cts.  
 Per Year, in advance..... \$3 00

A few advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.

L. KAPLAN & S. SOLOMONS, PROPRIETORS.

LOUIS KAPLAN.....BUSINESS MANAGER.  
 OFFICE, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

M. WEISS, PUBLISHER, 511 Sacramento Street.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received, duly acknowledged, and if meritorious, accepted and liberally paid for.

COMMUNICATIONS, to receive attention, should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith.

We do not, of course, endorse the opinions of our correspondents and contributors, although feeling it a duty to be liberal as to the use of our columns.

Address all communications to  
 "VOICE OF ISRAEL,"  
 Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange, or  
 Box 2065 Post-Office, San Francisco.

## NOTICE.

No person is authorized to solicit Advertisements for this paper.

Mr. JACOB ROSENTHAL is our only authorized Collector for the city.

Advertisements, and more particularly "Special Notices," (intended for insertion at the head of the column of New Advertisements,) should be sent in prior to 5 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday.

PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHER BY  
 BACON & CO., 530 CLAY ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1871.

## EDITORS VOICE OF ISRAEL:

Please publish the following acknowledgement of a noble deed, in your valuable paper, and oblige,  
 Yours, etc.,  
 MRS. A. M. GREENBERG.

LADIES' UNITED HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The liberal donation of one hundred dollars, in aid of the Society's funds, by an unknown friend of humanity, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.  
 MRS. A. M. GREENBERG,  
 President.

THE FIRST HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY begs to return thanks for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, donated to the funds, by a friend "unknown."  
 C. MEYER, President.

APPRECIATIVE.—The Congregation "Sherith Israel" recently augmented the salary of their Minister (Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing) by six hundred dollars. It is gratifying to note that the valuable services of the Doctor since his arrival here, some nine months ago, have been duly appreciated.

PICNICS.—The Order, "Kasher Shel Bazel," will hold a Picnic, at Belmont Park, May 7th. The object, in aid of the "Widow and Orphan Fund." The B'nai B'rith Library Association will hold a Picnic, at the same place, on the following Sunday—May 14th—in aid of its Library Fund.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.—The "Hewston Rifles," (Co. H, 1st Infantry Regiment, N. G. C.), will hold a Picnic at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on Sunday next. The Company offer on this occasion a prize—an elaborate gold medal—to any member of the 2d Brigade who shall be adjudged the best drilled in the school of the soldier, according to Upton's tactics. Quite a number have signified their intention to compete. The judges are to consist of two officers from each regiment in the brigade.

EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.—Thanks for the invitation to attend a party already given by this Club, on the evening of the 20th inst., at Pacific Hall. We shall certainly accept an invitation to attend the literary exercises to be given hereafter.

FRENCH FAIR.—The receipts at the French Fair held in Boston, aggregated on the night of the 14th inst., \$40,000. It is expected that the net profit will be fully this amount at the time of the closure of the festivities.

## A GLANCE AT JUDAISM.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL," BY J. C.

Travelling, some few years since, through the ancient territory of Avignon, and passing near the town of Lisle, I felt anxious to visit the fountain of Vaucluse. On my return from that celebrated place, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, I observed under the shade of some mulberries, which grew on the border of the Sorgue, two persons seated side by side on the grass. Their dress betokened neither wealth nor poverty. The countenance of the young man, though by no means handsome, was exceedingly prepossessing. His companion was a tall, graceful female, whose figure imparted an additional charm to features strikingly beautiful. Her oval face and fine dark eyes seemed to bear the impress of dignity and melancholy. Struck with her appearance I was rivetted to the spot. She was attentively listening to the perusal of a manuscript, which the young man supported on his knees, and which I soon perceived was not in the French language. Both seemed absorbed in their occupation, introducing remarks at intervals in a strange language. They were evidently deeply attached, for their eyes gleamed with tears of sympathy and affection.

Though unacquainted with the subject of their recital, I should have listened much longer, had not a sudden cessation of the reading warned me that my presence was noticed. I must withdraw, thought I, lest I should appear intrusive. So, stepping up I apologized and said: "I am a stranger in these parts, and was about enquiring the road to Lisle, when I observed you reading in a spot beautiful and sequestered enough for Petrarch to have recited his charming verses to Laura." My abrupt appearance seemed to give some embarrassment to the young woman; but her companion answered my remark in French, pointing out the road I should take; and as he signified his intention of returning to Lisle, I begged permission to accompany him, and as he readily complied, we journeyed on together.

We had nearly half a league to walk, and I was emboldened to venture on various topics. The lady took silently the arm of her companion, who seemed not disinclined for conversation, which I continued to turn upon the manuscript he had been reading. "In what language is it written?" was my first enquiry. "In my own," was his reply, "for I am a Hebrew." "Your nation is very ancient and celebrated, and one to which we Christians owe respect," I rejoined. "We could readily dispense with their respect," said he, "did they but manifest towards us that consideration which humanity demands." "Would," said I, "that it were extended to all nations and all creeds, and I trust the day is not far distant when philosophy will effect in the land of my birth so desirable a result. Without, however, pretending to palliate the cruelties we have inflicted on you, and without the remotest wish to depreciate your nation, permit me to remind you that some intolerance, not unattended with bloodshed, has alike been exhibited on your part; and the conviction of divine ruling is requisite to reconcile us to the massacres your history records." "I am much mistaken," replied the young man, "if the histories of the people of Europe do not exhibit on their pages accounts much more frightful than those to which you advert; but I do not hesitate to say that the histories of our neighbors, the Syrians, Phœnicians and Idumeans, abound in the most atrocious and appalling massacres. Far be it from me, though, to extenuate one horror by another. I would merely remark that, among the numerous people of Asia, those chiefly near the burning deserts of the Red Sea, have wielded the sword of destruction with the most deadly force and rancor. Many are the cruelties ascribed to my nation that have been commented on by your philosophers (men whom I otherwise respect, and whom I am willing to acquit of any animosity against the Hebrews as a people), of which we of to-day at least should be counted wholly innocent, and for which, perhaps, Christians have requited us by injustice and persecution. Alas! while the blood-stained portion of our annals has attracted notice, how tardy have justice and candor been in awakening attention to the heavenly traits of benevolence and humanity with which these same annals are replete."

"It cannot be denied," said I, "that your history of Joseph is a masterpiece of virtue and forbearance."

"And do you esteem that the only merit the sacred work possesses?" interrupted the young Jew, who now joined the conversation. "Oh that you could for a moment judge our books as though they were not sacred! Do you find nothing to admire in the picture of patriarchal man-

ners, so beautifully portrayed in Genesis? Naught to interest in the hospitality of Abraham? In the marriage of Rebecca? In the meeting of Jacob and Rachel at the well? In the fourteen years of servitude to which he so cheerfully submitted to obtain the dear object of his affections? In the histories of Job, of Ruth, of Jonathan—are they devoid of interest? Do you discern no eloquence or genius in the songs of Moses, David, Solomon?—in our Psalms?—in our Prophets? Compare the Bible with the Koran, the Sadler, or the Zend Avesta, and you will be convinced that it is a consciousness of the intrinsic worth of our Scriptures that prompts your churchmen, authors, and most celebrated poets not only to admire and reverence them as they do, but to endeavor to comply with the admirable precepts they contain. Let us calmly discuss the merit of our laws. Observe our code—the only one used during the last three thousand years—how fraught are its pages with justice and humanity! I shall not mention the Decalogue—that sublime and ancient monument of universal morality—but shall cite some of our laws whose details are perhaps less known. Moses enjoins us to protect and cherish the stranger, 'for, forget not,' says he, 'that you yourselves were unfortunate and strangers in the land of Egypt.' When you reap your field and gather the grapes from your vineyard, fail not to leave a part thereof for such of your brethren as have neither corn to reap nor vine to gather. Every seventh year relinquish the harvest of your field to the poor. Every seventh year give your slaves their freedom; support and shelter them, for you were once slaves yourselves. Destroy not the trees which afford sustenance to man, even in the country of an enemy. Treat dumb animals with gentleness; thus shall the exercise of compassion be your leading principle. Be it your duty to practice charity; it shall surely prove its own reward. The homicide shall never expiate with gold the blood he has shed. Let justice be administered impartially to all. Let humanity be habitually a sentiment of the heart: in taking a bird's nest, leave not the young to perish, but in any wise allow the parent bird to escape."

"These laws, whose substance I have merely given, are, with many others, equally striking, contained in the five books of Moses. Is there aught barbarous in them? Now mark the times in which they were observed. When darkness and ignorance pervaded all Europe; when the Medes and Persians were scarcely civilized; when Egypt alone could boast of men able to read. Even in that remote epoch we possessed a government whose simplicity and purity still merit the respect of the sage. A people divided into tribes formed as it were one family. Each tribe had a council to watch over its interests; a senate, composed of the elders, chosen from the different councils, discussed the affairs of the whole people; a supreme judge, elected by the people, protected the State when menaced by danger; a hierarchy, whose jurisdiction extended over all, enforced obedience and granted liberties; in short, a priesthood dependent on the people; God, our King; the law, our Master; Israel its own defender,—and behold a republic of four hundred years duration. We craved for monarchy, and many of our Kings reigned with glory; of one the name will be ever honored and cherished by mankind. Our ancient capital is still universally held a sacred city. Our literature of that period is still extant, and adorns your libraries to the present day. Such is the nation whose laws, works, name have so long survived its prosperity. Conquered by the Assyrians, and exiled afterwards from their states, where our industry had rendered us affluent and powerful, we twice quitted our abode, our wealth, and the sweets of abundance, to dwell amid the ruins of Jerusalem. Ah! if *amor patriæ* be indeed a virtue, who more than we, have felt its force? What nation can boast of an era more glorious than that of Nehemiah and Ezra. From the confines of Persia our scattered brethren assembled, and in defiance of envious neighbors, the sword in one hand, the trowel in the other, rebuilt our ramparts and raised our demolished altars. From that period to the time of Titus, our struggles for liberty and independence were unceasing. Our efforts were often successful. Can the annals of Greece or Rome boast heroes more patriotic and noble than were our Maccabees?"

"VOICE OF ISRAEL," San Francisco, No. 12, was received in this office, the first after a pause of six weeks. The expedition will please look to this.—*Israelite*.

Mr. B. F. Peixotto's tour through Europe was noticed in the various journals. He was welcomed everywhere by gentlemen of distinction and position, and arrived safely in Bucharest, in the middle of February.—*Israelite*.

## LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

## LACK OF SUPPORT.

We took occasion, a short time ago, while giving our readers some items from the annual reports of the President and Librarian of the B'nai B'rith Library Association, to mention, that for some years the Society had freely given the use of its rooms for meetings of other organizations, and had frequently been promised donations. Also, that votes of thanks—innumerable—had, from time to time, been passed for these favors, and for literary entertainments given in aid of the funds of benevolent associations; yet, with the exception of an occasional volume donated by some kind visitor, and the handsome gift from J. M. Martin, and a similar one from Henry Schwartz, the Association has built up its Library solely from its accumulated savings—by a rigid economy on its expenditures, and donations from its own members.

The Board has decided to hold a Picnic, on the 14th of May; the nett proceeds to be expended in books, whereby to increase the Library. Picnics are in themselves good things, and doubly so of course when gotten up for a commendable object, but the occasion forces painfully to our thoughts the general apathy of our people to institutions of this kind, that renders such precarious devices as these not auxilliary merely, as they should be, but indispensable. When have we Jews come to esteem libraries—the custodians of all human wisdom and learning—of so little moment that they may be allowed to establish themselves by the hap-hazard generosity, or public spirit, of two or three individuals, and maintain themselves when started by the same or similarly fitful means. Be it, that the distant past is nothing? Be it, also, that it is too much to ask Jews to provide specially for their own literature—a literature that has moulded, and is still moulding the thoughts of the civilized world—they surely ought to recognize the importance of the culture, knowledge and moral elevation that spring from an intercourse through books with the best and most active minds of our age. Should not the history of the past stimulate them for shame's sake to be at least not behind their Gentile neighbors in this respect, and upon whose libraries they are now almost wholly dependent. One would think that the more liberty and room for expansion we have, the more supine and negligent we grow. If we would imitate the virtues and good examples set us by those of other creeds (who in ethics and religion have not had nearly our advantages), but half as well as we do their *foibles and follies*, the B'nai B'rith and other Library Associations, elsewhere as well as here, would not be after a lapse of six or eight years eking out to-day its existence, with scarcely more books than were originally obtained by purchase and donation as a nucleus.

We must again refer to the proposed alteration of its laws. Why make access to the Library the sole privilege of members of the Order? Why not throw its doors open to all who would pay a small monthly fee? No wonder that the B'nai B'rith Library does not advance under such restrictions. We hope that some influential members will propose anew the once contemplated amendment, and continue to discuss the merits thereof until the change is effected. We are ready as heretofore, to give any aid in our power, and we sincerely hope that some steps will be taken to provide a regular income (however small) for the purchase of new publications, and to procure the Standard works of Hebrew literature and philosophy for reference, and for the accommodation of those who may need and cannot elsewhere procure them. If we want to "let our light shine," we must be more liberal and public spirited than heretofore have been our Library Associations, Social Clubs, and so forth. There is no index of the intellectual and moral worth of a race or people more unerring than the creation and multiplication of Public Libraries. And it is really a reflection upon the Hebrews of this city that there has not been bestowed more *patronage*—in presence—at literary entertainments, and in presents to the libraries, striving as some Associations have, to promote and encourage literary culture, during the past decade. If the law be changed as we have suggested, perhaps a new impetus will be the result, for it cannot be denied "That good will best profit us which we enjoy with all doors open," and that serves all men. We have every reason to assert that the usual liberality of our co-religionists will not fail to display itself when duly and properly appealed to.

We are pleased to state, at the city election held last Monday, April 3d, Mr. Henry Mack was re-elected as School Trustee, Board of Education; Mr. Daniel Wolf, re-elected Councilman, of the 5th Ward; Mr. Gabriel Netter, Councilman 14th Ward.—*Israelite*.



## THE FRIENDS; OR, STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

### A TALE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF WILHELM FREY.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Basch was to his heart's core, a good man, but, at the same time, rash in praising and blaming and scarcely able, when inwardly excited, to hold his tongue in subjection. He regretted deeply that Emil should avoid his house; he would gladly have seized an opportunity to draw the youth back within his family circle. When Emil, one Sabbath, after service in the Synagogue, was passing by Mr. Basch's residence, the book-seller, who caught sight of him, wanted to hasten into the street in order to speak to him; but he thought again that he would be too complainant in so doing, and gave up his first intention.

"He surely goes again to his Reb Asch," said the book-seller to himself; "he certainly is going thither again, the fool, to learn and—"

Emil was indeed going to Reb Asch, and, as Mr. Basch correctly supposed, to "learn." Emil listened with all enduring patience to all the learned allusions and explanations concerning special passages in the *Shulchan Aruch*; and although Emil, notwithstanding that he was very anxious to increase his knowledge, and took great pleasure in pursuing the study of Jewish literature, felt at times weary of these nice discussions—as we have already more than once said, Reb Asch was a very ungenial teacher—he showed not the least trace of discomfort. The greatest drawback in this instruction was undoubtedly the circumstance that the scholar dared not to venture putting a question to his irascible teacher; for when he once in a while did make the attempt, Reb Asch got into a fearful rage, since the good man thought that people must always understand him, if his language were ever so ungrammatical, and his words were uttered ever so rapidly and indistinctly. This day Emil had already been seated with his instructor more than half an hour, the hand on the artfully constructed musical clock had moved considerably on the second thirty minutes of the time specified, when the servant-maid entered the room and said to Emil that "the other one" was waiting on the stairway, and wanted to speak with him.

Without consuming any time to inquire who "the other" might be, Emil excused himself to Reb Asch and left the room. Young Hirschberg stood there with a lighted cigar in his mouth. But more curious than Emil was Reb Wolf Asch. "Who is the other?" said he, speaking as it were to his servant, whom he still believed to be in the room, although she had already left it, to attend to her duties. "Why can he not come into the room? I must see who the other is." Saying this he took off his silver spectacles and ascended the stairs. "Is it you?" said Reb Asch, in his indescribably bitter tone. "Why do you not come to me? why did you absent yourself so long from my house? Ah! I know now; yes, I know."

Berthold could not utter a word in reply, and he felt himself in a state of great perplexity.

"Where have you learnt," continued Reb Asch, in an excited manner, "that it is allowed to come on the holy Sabbath into a Jewish house with a cigar in your mouth? Is this the custom at your home in Fieldham? Are you not ashamed to insult my domicile so? Go away; you shall never cross my threshold again. I have no use for persons of your kind."

Berthold had heard enough. In silence he quitted the house, and left Emil standing alone with Reb Asch.

"And you," he said, turning to our friend, "come with me." When the two were again in the room the austere man placed himself before the youth, and lifting up the index finger of his right hand, said: "You are not a hair's breadth better than Hirschberg; do you understand me? If you were not of a piece, as two sticks of wood, you would not have made a companion of him; do you understand?"

Emil understood everything but too well; but he could not open his lips to proffer a syllable in extenuation; he clearly saw that his teacher was right in some respects, but he felt himself equally free from all blame. Could he help it that Berthold forgot himself so far. He was himself astonished at the appearance of Berthold, and at the manner of his coming so inopportunely, and could not restrain a feeling of indignation at his whole proceeding. Mr. Asch, however, far removed from observing what was passing in Emil's bosom, or even willing to listen to his scholar's explanation in case he had any to make, seized him by the arm and said: "Go, go; of you also I can not make any use, if you keep company with a Poshé Yisrael." I shall have to speak a few words with the people at whose houses you have been a welcome guest till now."

Emil could do nothing better than to leave the place. When he had, however, reached his own room, he revolved in his mind the mournful state of affairs. Now, he had lost also the favor of this gentleman; and if it continues at this rate, he thought to himself, no other means will be left except that of returning home. And even this last, the very last, thought was wrecked at its first inception against the impossibility of executing it, as he did not possess a dollar in the world to pay expenses. Hindel was again at hand, and listened with a sympathetic heart to Emil's complaints, and she was also capable to bestow on him some consolation.

"Do not go on so," she said at length; "things are not so bad as you imagine; and when all other means fail, you can stay with me."

Emil was compelled to be satisfied with the consolation of Mrs. Hindel, weak and unsatisfactory

\* Properly Yisrael Poshé, "a wicked Israelite." This is one of the corruptions in common use.

as it surely was; for he himself was not able to think of anything better.

Berthold, to all appearance, seemed much pleased with his new surroundings, and if he even here and there observed something which did not quite flatter his self-love, although accidentally also at times a word, which was greatly calculated to give a deep wound to his vanity, reached his ears, and when even at last he often involuntarily observed to himself that he had learned more and attended more diligently to his studies in Emil's company; still were all these words and observations not strong enough to outweigh the simple fact that he was living in the same room with Rosner, which, as his mother also wrote him, had never yet happened to a Jewish student. Nor should we forget that old Rosner was actually glad to see Berthold in his house, and this went a great way to counterbalance the snappish looks and speeches of his two daughters.

That our friend Berthold had actually made less progress since he had attached himself so closely to Max, he often discovered himself, as we have stated above, but the youth did what so many others of his kind do—he imposed silence on his accusing conscience. Yes, he would not allow it to utter a syllable of reproach, and he thus obtained rest for a little while. But there was coming a time, a grievous time—the time for the examination, and a twilight began to break into the sunshine of the young man's heart, or, if you will have it so, day began to dawn there. A dark sensation overcame him when he thought of the many labors which he must achieve in the shortest possible time, if he did not wish to be rejected; but the word sounded so terrible in his ears that he dared not pronounce it even to himself. But the day also began to dawn whenever he thought of his forsaken friend, and reflected how his prospects would now be, with respect to the coming examination, if he had not preferred another to Emil.

Whenever this occurred, Berthold applied himself, with an untimely zeal, which never brought any good fruit to his tasks, in order to make good what he had neglected. He had even carried this so far, as to sit up at his table one entire night, for the purpose of studying. We cannot say, indeed, that it went beyond the mere laudable intention; for Berthold read or studied over a page for ten minutes, and then dreamt away the rest of the hour. Now he reflected on the joy his mother would experience, if he should bring home a certificate of splendid progress, and this did not seem to him a matter of impossibility after all that had occurred; for he had heard it said by many of his fellow-students, and especially by Max Rosner, a true student does not look into a book the last three nights all that over which others have been toiling in the sweat of their face during nine months supposed to be devoted to study; then again he could not divest himself of the apprehension that he could not succeed, and that instead of bringing home a good certificate, he would return thoroughly disgraced. And when day dawned, therefore, and Berthold was made aware that he had not got through perfectly with a single piece of work, and that three, or even six, of such nights were by no means able to make compensation for a neglected year, he had to come to the resolution not to stir out of the house the coming day also. And this coming day was precisely a Sunday. Max likewise had resorted to this day, by way of exception, to book-reading, because an hour before he had been compelled to listen to a long sermon from his father, who reproved him for wasting his time at the riding-school, while Berthold was busily engaged with his studies. But young Rosner did not persevere long; he closed the book hurriedly and said, "Let it go as it may, I leave it to chance, or the good disposition of our examiners," saying which he jumped up, hastened to Berthold, and slammed his book together from behind his back also.

"What is the meaning of this?" asked Berthold, in a resentful tone, to his friend; "I have yet a great deal of work to accomplish this day."

"Yes, indeed," interrupted Rosner, with a loud laugh, "only work away with a good will, and when you have done, you will know as much, or even less, than when you began."

Berthold appeared not to be in agreement with this assertion, for he looked surprised at Max.

"Well, yes," added Max, "the examination will pass just as well without our studying the eyes out of our head as with it."

"Pass it will," replied Berthold, smiling; "but how that is another question."

"Which must be for you a matter of perfect indifference," said Max.

"What do you mean?" asked Berthold.

"For what purpose do you require a certificate, boy?" now asked his friend Max.

"I acknowledge that, after all, the certificate is of no great moment. It is a mere matter of form; but, on the other hand, I require it for the same purpose that you do. Without a proper certificate I cannot be admitted into a higher class."

"Now, tell me in sober earnestness," said Max, "what use you will make of all the learned trumpery which you must study in these same higher classes?"

I need it, first, because my father absolutely insists upon it; and, secondly, because I can attain a purpose by so doing. But you will become a trader, as all your associates in religion, and a dealer in corn or horses cannot be particularly concerned in the question whether Cicero or Lamosthenes was the greatest orator."

"But I shall not become a trader, as you suppose," rejoined Berthold, somewhat offended at Rosner's words.

"But what else?" asked Max.

"At first I had a wish to become a preacher," replied Berthold; "but since I am here my inclination has changed, and I shall embrace the study of jurisprudence."

"You a lawyer!" exclaimed Max, in surprise.

"That is now, indeed, to me. You are a Jew, and as such few or no offices or public trusts are accessible to you. I heard this but lately from a

gentleman who was conversing with my father on this subject, and my father replied, at that time that through this a brilliant career is closed to many an Israelite."

Berthold became thoughtful.

"That gentleman," continued Max, "who is a high functionary, also remarked that for some time past, several Jews have gone over to the Christian religion, and only from the motive of acquiring positions in the service of the State."

Young Hirschberg jumped up impatiently out of the arm-chair in which he had been sitting, and walked rapidly up and down the room several times.

"Why are you so excited?" asked Max. "Do you, perchance, think yourself already at the baptismal font, and of being six months later a privy councillor?"

Berthold surveyed his friend with a peculiar look, and said, smiling, "Do not make fun of me; everything has its time. I have often already heard what you have communicated to me, even from my father, nay, even earlier; a year ago the very thought terrified me; but now all this does not look so fearful to me any longer. I have reflected on it many an hour already. If—but let nothing of this even escape you—and if—you must not laugh at me at what I tell you—if my father were not living any more—"

"You would get yourself baptized!" added Max by way of completing the unfinished sentence of his friend.

"Yes," answered Berthold in a firm, decided tone.

"But your father," rejoined Max, "will readily become reconciled with you, if you have only once—"

"Talk no more about it, Max," said young Hirschberg, and again seated himself to resume his book.

The thought to abandon the religion of his fathers could only have owed its origin to the increased levity which had taken possession of the young man for months past; but we cannot conceal from our readers that this thought, wicked as it was, and pitiful as Berthold must appear in our eyes for cherishing it, never was absent from his mind; on the contrary, took deep root therein. We will not investigate what reasons Berthold contrived to frame for himself to gloss over the turpitude of the thought. We will even believe that the youth often strove to banish from his spirit the demon which had by degrees crept thereto and found a lodgment there. The youthful mind, which is more ready, when needed, to adopt a thought, than willing to renounce it, understood how to stify certain impulses of the heart, and commenced to call some good acts which Berthold had, before this time, condemned in others. It cannot appear strange to us that the young man wanted to know what his friend Emil might say about the whole matter, and it was for the purpose of speaking with him that he sought him upon the Sabbath named in our last, not precisely to make him his confidant, but to hear his opinion, or rather to obtain a word of approval. And if Mr. Asch had not, by his coming in upon them so inopportunely, frustrated Hirschberg's intentions, we believe that the latter could have been brought back upon the right path. But the youth contrived to draw from the stern and repellent words, and the whole rude demeanor of Reb Asch, new reasons to justify his plans.

A few days after Emil had been turned adrift, without any fault on his part, by Mr. Asch, and saw himself thus deprived of his last resource, and Hindel alone remained near him to counsel and comfort him, Mr. Basch came unexpectedly into his room with a torn book. Our friend could not compose himself at this singular visit, and, without uttering a word of welcome, he rose to meet his guest. The book which Mr. Basch held in his hand, appeared evidently to be the pretext for the visit.

"Can you, my dear Nathan," said Mr. Basch at once on his entering, "not tell me where this book was published? I mean in what city?"

## WHAT THEY CONTINUE TO SAY OF OUR PAPER.

From the *California Teacher*.

The "Voice of Israel," is a new journal published in this city, and of which issue No. 11, is on our table. It is devoted to literature, progress, freedom of thought and humanity, and upon all these great subjects the "Voice" gives forth no uncertain sound. Its address, is 26 Merchants Exchange, or Box 2065 P. O., San Francisco.

## LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
FINE BRANDIES, WINES  
AND LIQUORS.  
220 & 222 California Street, bet. Battery and Front,  
San Francisco.  
BRADLEY LEVY. (ap54f) LEOPOLD LIVINGSTON.

## FRANKLIN LAWTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC,  
No. 321 Montgomery Street,  
Near California. (ap54f)

## LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 956, FOR

One Hundred Shares MEADOW VALLEY MINING COMPANY STOCK, in the name of, and endorsed by Wm. B. Johnston. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

W. B. JOHNSTON,  
No. 412 Montgomery Street. (ap54f)

## W. J. GUNN, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

24 Merchants' Exchange,  
California Street.  
Real Estate bought and sold. Building Lots, Houses and Business Property for sale in all parts of the city. (mr24)

## Marriages.

SCHWARTZ, HERMAN—In this city, April 5, a Daughter, GOODMAN, DAVID—In this city, April 5, a Daughter, HARRIS, LEMUEL—In this city, April 7, a Son, FISHER, JACOB—In this city, April 10, a Daughter, HARTMAN, C.—In this city, April 11, a Son, COHEN, JACOB—In this city, April 11, a Son, BRODERICK, R.—In this city, April 11, a Son, CROYNEL, ISRAEL—In this city, April 15, a Son.

## Deaths.

WOLF, HARRY, of Portland, Oregon, to R. A. DANIELSON, of San Francisco—In this city, April 18, by Rev. H. Schwartz.

## Deaths.

MILLER, SOPHIE—In this city, April 10, a native of Germany, aged 62 years.  
BLOCH LOUIS—In this city, April 14, only son of Abm. and Caroline Bloch, a native of Boston, aged 28 years.  
STERNHEIM, BENJAMIN—In this city, April 16, a native of Germany, aged 73 years.  
ROSENBAUM, HANNAH—In this city, April 16, a native of Germany, aged 65 years.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

## FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

B'NAI B'RITH

LITERARY AND SOCIAL CIRCLE.

BELMONT PARK, SUNDAY, MAY 14, '71.

A Special Train will leave the San Jose Depot, on Market Street, at 8 1/2 A. M., and returning, will leave Belmont at 5 10 P. M.

FARE AND ADMISSION TO GROUNDS \$1.00.

## SEVERAL GRAND PRIZES

Will be distributed by the Committee for several Games to be played on the Picnic Grounds.

Tickets can be had of the following Committee:

Louis Schwartz, 222 Montgomery, and 607 Commercial streets.  
H. Zacharias, 534 Kearny street.  
J. M. Cohen, corner Clay and Front streets.  
L. Flatau, 131 Montgomery street.  
J. Gans, corner Market and Kearny streets.  
S. Lessinsky, 534 Kearny street.  
D. Magnus, 412 Kearny street.  
J. Lippman, Sacramento street, cor. Leidesdorf.  
W. Sallburg, office Hebrew Observer, April 21.

## MRS. B. KOWALSKI,

Wholesale and Retail  
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTAB.

1172 LISHMENT, 1172  
No. 8 Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House, San Francisco.

Mrs. KOWALSKI began to inform her former friends and patrons that since she retired from business in this city, she has visited, during the past eight years, the principal cities of Europe, and returns to resume and conduct the business in all its branches, based upon a thorough knowledge of its requirements. The newest styles and makes, combined with the peculiarities required in Europe, of durability as to material, and a manner of workmanship, will be found worthy of a call from old and new patrons.

## WOODWARD'S GARDENS.

Immediately after the inauguration of the New Grand Pavilion.

## MAMMOTH PAVILION,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd.

## ASSOCIATIONS, CONGREGATIONS,

Clubs, Companies and other bodies can procure the exclusive use of it for Meetings, Fairs, Celebrations, Exhibitions, Races, Masquerades, Balls, etc., without extra charge, except the regular entrance fee to the Gardens of 25 cents each; Children half price.

The building is without a doubt the largest and most commodious in the city, having seating capacity for 6,000 persons, besides a floor of 50 by 110 feet. To it are attached Dressing-Rooms and a large Banquet Hall.

The floor is entirely unobstructed, and the whole surface of it can be seen from every seat.

For ventilation, safety, etc., the building speaks for itself.

## ICE! ICE! ICE!—ON AND AFTER MON-

DAY, THE 24 DAY OF APRIL, THE AMERICAN

RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, will deliver to consumers their ICE at ONE AND A HALF (1 1/2) CENTS PER POUND.

Orders given to the Drivers, or left at the Office, will meet with prompt attention.

Complaints, if any, to be reported to the Superintendent.

D. M. MARTIN, 718 Battery Street, (ap54f)

## CHIN-LEE & CO.

Dealers in China and Japan Teas, Lacquered Ware, Silk Dress Goods, etc.

No. 414 Kearny Street, between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.

Involved of the above goods received by order of the

(ap54f)

## D. MAGNES' HOOP SKIRT AND COR-

SET MANUFACTORY.

No. 414 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Between California and Pine Streets, San Francisco.

Chignons, Underwear, Sashes, Aprons, Protectors.

Particular attention paid to orders. (ap54f)



## Juvenile Department.

## A PRIZE.

We offer a prize of a valuable set of books for a short local story suitable for our paper. Competitors must be between the ages of Twelve and Fifteen, will sign a "nom de plume," and send their manuscript in (written on one side of the paper only) by the first of May next. Each package to enclose a sealed envelope, containing the real name, age, and address of the author; said envelope not to be opened until after the prize shall have been awarded. This will ensure impartiality. Several competent gentlemen have volunteered to act as a committee. In due time, their names will be announced. Proprietors "THE VOICE OF ISRAEL."

Having received two stories, unaccompanied by an envelope as above requested, we take occasion to say, that no story will be placed before the Committee for their consideration and decision, unless so accompanied.

Proprietors.

## RESPONSES TO NUMBER XVI.

To the enigma by "GARRIE"—Oleomani—we have received the correct answer from "Amanda," Sherith L. F. E. H. T. 1835, "Frances," "Twelve Years," "Quicksilver," "Israel," "Bertha," "Nam-fah," "Eye-Glass," "N. A. D.," "Checkmate," "Onycha," "S. O. J.," "Guesser No. 3," "Eva," "Vivian," "XX the 4th," "Pennsylvania," "J. L. M.," "Tillie," "Moses," "F. J. L.," "Sacramento," "Blue Eyes," "M. M. S.," "704," "W. S.," "Lycurgus," "S. G. S.," "C. P. N.," "Petaluma," "Hyacinth," "Julia," "E. Street," "W. J. C.," "No. 10," "Elvira," and "Jacob H. L."

Editors Voice of Israel: Carrie's enigma is very ingeniously constructed. Several of the girls have remarked, that "Carrie" must have been well trained, for she is scrupulously careful in saying nothing to wound the sensibilities of any—be they from the north or south, east or west. This is quite noticeable in—"My 1, 19, 16, 18, 15, 3, is the name of a man who created a great deal of confusion in our section during our unfortunate unpleasantness. It was Morgan, the then branded raider, but Carrie is right, let the truly unfortunate occurrences of our civil strife be termed "unpleasantness," and the rising generation will grow up to love, instead of hating each other. Carrie winds up—"My whole is an expression used by many, and it is a great pity that—the fact is so." Indeed, "money makes the mare go," Carrie, cannot you and I, and many more now growing up, do our part to make the fact—not so.

Yours, Eva.

## EDITORS VOICE OF ISRAEL:

Perhaps you may deem something of this kind worthy a place "between and betwixt," enigmas and charades. It may tend to encourage us juveniles, by giving the hint that there is such a study as MNEMONIC.

Yours,

MEMBER JOHANNAS VAN, etc. etc.

## MNEMONICS—NUMBER XVII.

By MEMBER JOHANNAS VAN, New Year's day, (January 1st), falling on a certain known day—arrange the dates of the 12 months, (one in each month) that will correspond with the same day of the week. Do this in form, that it may be readily memorized—never forgotten, and that one can tell almost instantly, what day of the week, any particular date of any month in the year will be? For instance, to name the day of the week upon which the 13th of September, 18th of October, 29th of December, etc., will fall upon.

MARIETTEVILLE, April 17th, 1871.

## TO THE VOICE OF ISRAEL:

GENTLEMEN:—The trouble and perplexities of Clara and my friend "Beverly" gives, Sacramento, are as nothing compared with mine. I had taken a little Indian boy, for the thread of my prize story. If you will promise not to reveal what I tell you, I will give a faint outline. He was dropped as a papoose on the banks of the Yuba in 1864. Father picked him up, brought him home, and we all consoled to keep him. We have taken the best of care and treated him as an adopted brother, share everything—goes to school with us, etc.

But somehow or other, he is Indian, through and through. I have narrated some very pathetic scenes. How we all want a fishing, and he catches none. Hooked ours. My brother Jacob had a line box of toy tools, as did Sam—for you must know, this is the name of the little Indian of my prize story. E-saw his dad, and he saw Jacob's in the woodhouse near the big buck, and saw that saw our wood as soon as he saw it, he took it, and for months—so my story runs—none of us "saw it more." One day a scene occurred (this is one of the prettiest scenes I had then depicted) and thereby hangs my tale—and it hangs like now—I got up an awful scene. Little Indian, as a culprit before Father, who was sitting as judge, Mother and sisters and jury, Jacob the prosecutor, and I defended to let the fish counsel for the defendant. The trial progressed in a sort of "see-saw" style, until the threads of evidence got beautifully entangled. There he sat, the Indian, throughout—his coal black eyes fixed on his dad, and his arms folded, his left hand somewhat bent, his right planted firmly on the floor. There was one thing lacking to render my improvised court, perfect—no reporter present. However that was remedied itself, the judge was about to charge when I saw we were threatened by an appeal, and I appeal! The entire library for the prize story, and I only I could introduce the reporter of the "Appeal," on time. "Sleep," said I to the judge—(something to gain time,

and not have my hero Indian boy, declared guilty so early in my story.) "your Honor, I have a few letters to read which were found in the woodhouse near the saw, and which may go far to exculpate my client." "How many," asked his Honor, "1713, more or less." "Consider them read," said my opponent—meaning a fudge for your letters. "But your Honor I wish them to go to the jury, as a whole—not in parts." This was a pose, and to keep up the interest I then made the court adjourned for the day. On the morrow, however, I saw the foreman of my jury (my Mother) reading all the letters published in the "Appeal." Oh, this will never do—it will forestall my intended able argument, and spoil my whole plot.

The trial proceeds—I devote 22 pages to my summing-up, the jury are about retiring, when in comes a horrid big squaw—claims Esaw as her long lost babe—recognizes him by his likeness to his Father, which she has painted on an ivory comb in her hair, produces—certificates, advertisements, and correspondence, with various tribes, and above all, some 1500 letters that he had been writing her while "under our roof." Oh the naughty Indian—blood will push—he rushes to his mamma's arms, seizes the saw, and we all saw the uplifted saw, and a storm in the lightning glances of those flashing eyes. Out rushes the squaw with my little Indian boy. Poor me! my prize story is all hash—unless I can get him back. I've set my brain at work for weeks to keep him in until he gets nominated for Governor, or at least gets to be a legislator, and the document has rushed on so quickly, I cannot proceed. Perhaps you can assist me, like in the play—sometimes the star gets killed in the 3d Act, and yet the 4th follows with equal interest, and a revival upon an encore brings him before the curtain to speak again.

I have it, it's not unnatural either. It is practical. I'll whisper to Father to adopt them both. It will be a splendid idea to civilize this squaw mother, and enable me to retain "my little Indian boy" until at least I win the prize story. Yours, BUTTE.

## THE ISRAELITE.

(CONTRIBUTED BY "LANTERNGLASS.")

It must be gratifying to our co-religionists to see the Israelite, the once oppressed and downtrodden Jew, again elevated in the estimation of his fellow creatures; his talent, genius and superior qualities recognized and appreciated, and himself occupying exalted positions in society, as well as holding many important offices of public trust, and being sent on missions of peace to the world over. It must be a source of pride to Israel's sons, and should afford them extreme satisfaction, to observe that the religious prejudices, which have been so injurious to the Israelite—which served to enslave him, and keep him in subjection—are gradually dying out, and will soon be numbered as things of the past. Indeed, they have reason to congratulate themselves on the great progress that the Jew has made, during the Nineteenth Century, in his endeavors to induce his fellow-man to recognize his talent and genius—his refinement and intelligence, and obey that law of the Almighty! "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and the success that has crowned his noble efforts in a righteous cause. In the early part of the present century, the condition of the Israelite was indeed deplorable. Persecuted and oppressed in some countries, he was honored and respected in others; confined in Ghettos, and otherwise maltreated, for their devotion to their Creator, by some nations; they were granted religious freedom and suffrage by others. The religious prejudices which the infamous Inquisition, and like iniquitous religious institutions, had implanted in the hearts of the people, had not yet entirely left them, and the Jew was looked upon and treated as little better than "the wild beasts of the field." But at last, after centuries of slavery and hardships almost unendurable, and trials unequalled, the Israelite summoned up his strength and courage, and began the arduous work of breaking the chains which bound him in slavery, and freeing himself from the prejudices, persecution and hatred of his fellow-man, which he has prosecuted with astounding perseverance and vigor to this day. It was a great work, indeed, for him to accomplish, but well has he succeeded. Gradually the religious fanaticism of the people left their minds, and, as civilization advanced, the senses of his Gentile brother was gradually awakened, and the Israelite was granted rights innumerable—social equality and the religious freedom which he now enjoys—first by one people, then by another, and by others in succession, until the present time. The whole civilized world accord in honoring and respecting him, in recognizing his refinement and intelligence—appreciating his talent, genius and education. It is hardly necessary to mention that he is well represented in the Government of France; that Germany is proud of his career on her Bench, and honors him with the Iron Cross for his valuable services, both on the field and in the hospital; that Great Britain appreciates his education and patriotism, as well as his talent and genius, and bestows upon him titles of honor. Russia has ceased to persecute, but on the contrary, grants him religious liberty, and places him at the head of his educational institutions. The Ghetto of Rome, and kindred atrocities, are things of the past. The Israelite is represented in the Italian Parliament. The United States entrusts him with important public offices, and sends him abroad on—Missions of Peace. These facts are almost too well known to require repetition here. Thus in all parts of the civilized world the Israelite occupies prominent and exalted positions. Therefore for we have good reason to congratulate ourselves on the successful progress the Israelite has made in his efforts to be placed on an equality with his fellow-man.

## B'nai B'rith Department.

בְּרִית הַחַיִּים וְהַשְׁלָם

## THE PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

## ENLIGHTENMENT.

(CONTRIBUTED BY K.)

## NUMBER ONE.

The beneficent features first attracted individuals to join the Order. The benefits to be derived in case of accident or sickness, when for the time being, they might be unable to earn their daily support; and the usual curiosity to see and learn the mysteries of a secret Order, undoubtedly were the incentives of many who in past years, knocked at the door for admission. As time rolled on, and the Order increased in numbers and in wealth—as the true meaning of the beautiful teachings became understood and properly appreciated—as new Lodges were formed, and new districts created, and a more frequent interchange of thought occurred—so did the Order progress, and this progress has been simply enlightenment. The accumulated funds of the Lodges, and Grand Lodges, and the demands of outside objects of benevolent care and charity, have had nothing to do with the fact that the Order is naturally progressing, has become per force more and more enlightened. The Order was started some twenty-four years ago, by those whose worldly store was ample, and in the code of laws, as to benefits, etc., had no selfish view, but realized that to render the Order somewhat popular, characteristics of a beneficent nature, should be engrafted upon its foundation. Israelites hailing from all parts of the world, joined the Order. Bethel and Jerusalem Lodges, Numbers 4 and 6, Cincinnati, (organized in 1849-50), comprised more members of different nationalities, than the first three that were located in New York. The principles of Benevolence, Brotherly Love and Harmony, from the necessity of the Ritual, were easily to be lived up to in the Lodge room. The orthodox and the reformer, could readily participate in the initiatory ceremonies and those of all the beautiful degrees side by side, and during the business portions of the meetings, discuss the then stereotyped matter of the indigence of this brother—the requirements of that one—the extra relief to be appropriated here and there, without "bringing in the jam" of the outside peculiarities and prejudices of their religious education. It caused no strife in selecting the German to watch with his sick American brother, or the Frenchman with the German, the American with the Prussian or vice versa. The formula decided the routine of duty, and DUTY was the FIRST STEP in the progress of the order—the first step UPON the THRESHOLD of ENLIGHTENMENT.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## HOW JEWS TREAT ANIMALS.

Dr. Guinzburg says, in a letter relative to animals, that the Jews have a maxim, "if you trouble a creature of God, you sin against God, its maker." He shows too, that the conduct of the Jews have been in conformity with that maxim. They allow all their animals rest every seventh day. No wealthy Jew drives to the synagogue on the Sabbath. Neither are the draught horses on his model farm, or the blooded steeds at his country seat, driven on business or pleasure on that day. The Mosaic injunction is obeyed as implicitly now, as it was thousands of years ago. The Doctor asks—"Have you ever seen a Jew shooting birds, deer, etc.?" and answers the question himself in the negative; "for," he continues, "The Jew, according to his religion, is not allowed to choose such a profession, or even amusement, where he must maim or inflict pain upon a fellow being." He says that even the poorest Jewess would not pluck out the last feathers from a live goose or chicken; that would cause pain. The Jew is obliged, too, to give his domestic animals their food, before he sits down to his own meals. That these merciful traits are characteristics of the general body of the people must, we think, be conceded. The Jews for centuries, were the victims of bigots and tyrants. To resist their wrongs by force was impracticable, and they were compelled to resort to cunning, the only defense of the weak. Their condition was in a degree similar to that of the slaves in the south, a condition not very well adapted to develop noble specimens of the human race. Had it not been for their Divine religion, and trust in one God, the Jews would have been as degraded as the negroes were. They are now a class of citizens not excelled by any for public spirit, enterprise and social rectitude. They do not figure on the scandalous chronicles of the day, and the criminal docket seldom exhibits a Jewish name. In every city of the Republic you will find a quiet domestic circle of benevolent, rich, well educated and refined people; and these are Jews—thanks to our liberty of conscience and free institutions.—New Age.

## ORPHAN ASYLUM.

## MEETING—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday evening the Executive Committee of the Orphan Asylum held its first meeting. Mr. Isaac Wormser was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. A. P. Elfelt, Secretary. Considerable preliminary work was done. A Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws; one to canvass the city for donations, and another to draw up, and submit at the next meeting, an Appeal—to be issued to the Israelites of the Pacific Coast. All present evinced considerable vim and determination to go on with the work.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMANDA.—You complain unjustly; we have no preference; how can we, for very few of our juvenile contributors give real names. We select, based on variety—tenseness and subject matter. Yours have all been too lengthy, and, to be candid, having really no point.

LITTLE COZ.—It is received, but 'tis as (we) expected, and cannot go in. Could you not have succeeded better—had you written "just the other way." For our part we approve of children's parties, for manifold reasons.

TRUCKNOO.—What has Friday night to do with the points urged? Did you read your note through after writing it? We think not, for evidently you commenced at once with an assertion, and never touched upon it in any way. Send address, will return it, to convince you of—haste.

ESTHER.—You say that we knowing "Rhene" was the true answer, ought to have spared you the mortification, by inserting your witticisms on "Stein." By no means Stein and Rhine were equally correct, and this time you get even by your rhyme with Stein.

VINDICATOR.—If clothed in the language that you assert it is, we will accept it. In reply to your closing remark would add, "whatever you may have to say, face opinion, (it will pay)—say it whatever you may truly think 'tis your freedom; do not shrink—think it."

BRITANNIA.—We are forced to smile; why, what's that to us, we are a close observer of the 11th commandment and have ample in that respect. So, if we "do not give it place, you will send it to those who will." For our part, send it to Bottany Bay, Van Diemen's Land, or China, but we opine that this of yours should be rejected—all over. Are the grapes not sour? why have you "not trespassed on our columns before." Now we know you did attempt it as "Mel," it is a kind of way we have to preserve and properly file, communications. You wrote, "Mel" and Britannia robed in the Lion skin is still the Donkey, Mel! own up now!!

MINERVA.—Your contributions, "Oh heart I call," is tolerable poetry, 'tis true, but too plain a plagiarism—from pages 263 and a fair slice from 291 of the same volume. Friend "Minerva," we are liable to be misled "sometimes but not often." Did you ever sign "Lycurgus?"

SAN JOSE SCHOOL GIRL.—You are the fourth that has asked for "more time." We are aware of other duties—lessons, housekeeping, dancing-school, etc., but think we have given ample time. We may, however, do so if others claim it, and none object. The first reason you give is the more substantial one.

O. L.—The contribution—an animal sent to signify to the aunt—to elope, and the fruit returned, as a reply—can't elope—is not original. Please favor us only—with "originals."

DO TELL.—We cannot "exactly tell the reason," but would offer you the following: draw your own conclusion. "It's my business, to sound the trumpet of patriotism, says the 'stump orator.' That's no excuse for blowing your own horn!" remarked many of his hearers. Now "Do tell," did you mean to insinuate, (by your third query) that the Voice should take the stump and declaim and announce, and declare etc. Remember the proud child that came running in exclaiming: "I've increased, I've been promoted—I'm next to head."

"Why, of course it's a big class; there are three in it." Again the town that increased 500 per cent in a year. ONE "READER," a sturdy pioneer of the old foggy style, settled there, and 12 months afterwards his wife came, and brought their three children. The old "Indiana Sentinel" crowed loudly, and that gave rise to the western adage. Crow! Chapman crow!!

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We are in receipt of quite a number of queries, and several communications upon this subject. To the former we responded by letter, where names were given, and the object thereby accomplished. Relative to the latter, we decline inserting—one signed S. L., for it is simply a mass of conjectures, another replying to an address recently delivered; for reasons based on journalistic courtesy, we decline (for the present at least) inserting. The poetry, "JU-LY" oration delivered on the 8th, 1870, we must concede is witty and satirical, but there is something in the heading, and in the last two stanzas, that condemn it. If "Uli, Uli, Heli," will send address it will be returned, for modification and then inserted.

FRANCESCA.—Your contribution, "God's Power, Love and Mercy—A Dream," received too late for an appropriate place. Many thanks, it will be inserted in our next.

## SCANNING A NEWSPAPER.

A friend at our elbow, being very much fatigued was requested, by a venerable lady, to read the paper for her. He took it up and read as follows: "Last night, yesterday afternoon before breakfast, a hungry boy, about forty years old, bought a big custard for a dime, and threw it through a brick wall nine feet thick, and jumping over it, broke his right ankle off above his left knee, and fell into a dry mill-pond; and was drowned. About forty years after that, on the same day, an old cat had nine turkey gobblers; a high wind blew Yankee Doodle on a frying-pan, and killed two dead pigs in the Lick House, on Baker avenue corner of Prote-ro, where a deaf and dumb man was talking to his aunt Jacob and uncle Rebecca." Whereupon the old lady, taking a long breath, exclaimed, "Du tell! Oh do!"



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MADAME JAFFA has the honor of announcing that she will give a CONCERT on the Evening of APRIL 21st, at which she will be assisted by the CARANDINI SISTERS, Madame CARANDINI and Mr. SHERWIN. The Instrumental portion will, in part, consist of Beethoven's Celebrated "Emperor Concerto," with quartette accompaniments, and selections from Mendelssohn, Liszt and Chopin.

The full programme will be found on the third page. ap5-2t

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commodated with meals at their rooms, if so desired.  
jan13tf

**JACOB LEVY, 214 SANSOME STREET,**  
Has the pleasure of informing his friends and pa-  
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ing it thoroughly renovated, and will endeavor, as hereto-  
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He will be pleased to see ALL his old customers, and  
promises to leave nothing undone to promote their com-  
fort. feb10tf

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of everything and the delicacies of the season. Attentive  
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Silks, Velvets, Laces, etc.  
Hats, Ornaments, &c., &c. mr10-6m

**MRS. S. MARKS, WHOLESALE AND**  
RETAIL MILLINER,  
412 Kearny Street, between California and Pine,  
San Francisco.  
Bonnets Cleaned and Pressed on an improved plan with-  
out injuring the straw. mr24-6m

**TOYS & FANCY GOODS.**

R. FEIGENBAUM. L. SCHWARZCHILD. J. FEIGENBAUM.  
**FEIGENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS**  
and Manufacturers of  
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH AND  
German Fancy Baskets, Children's  
Carriages, Hobby Horses,  
Feather Dusters, Twines, Musical Instruments,  
Music Boxes, &c.,  
120 and 122 Sansome Street, between Pine and Bush,  
San Francisco.  
Agents for Day & Martin's Japan Blacking. (mr10-6m)

WILLIAM THURNAUER. HENRY ZINN.  
**THURNAUER & ZINN,**  
Importers and Dealers in  
TOYS, BASKETS, FANCY GOODS,  
Willow Ware, Carriages, Hobby Horses,  
Musical Instruments, etc., etc.,  
No. 455 Market Street, (south side) opposite Sansome,  
San Francisco. mr24tf

J. H. D. FELDBUSH. F. M. L. PETERS.  
**FELDBUSH & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS**  
of  
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.  
Wholesale Store, 306 and 308 Battery Street, between  
Sacramento and Commercial. Retail Store, 287 Montgom-  
ery Street, in Russ House Block, San Francisco.  
feb10tf

**WEIL & WOODLEAF, IMPORTERS**  
AND JOBBERS OF  
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, COMBS, BRUSHES,  
PURSES, GENUINE MEERSCHAUM and all other  
kinds of PIPES, PERFUMERY,  
FEATHER DUSTERS, LOOKING  
GLASSES, SUSPENDERS,  
& BUCK GLOVES.  
Together with a complete assortment of  
FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, etc., etc.,  
No. 113 Battery Street, between California and Pine,  
Successors to WEIL & LEVY.  
Keep constantly on hand the most complete assortment  
and variety of all Goods in their line. feb24tf

**FANCY GOODS & TOY STORE.**

**HENRY L. WEIL, DEALER IN ALL**  
kinds of  
LADIES' AND INFANTS' WEAR,  
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Worsteds,  
Dress Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, &c.,  
322 Kearny Street, between Bush and Pine,  
San Francisco.

A well selected stock of Infants' Outfits constantly on  
hand and made to order. mr24-6m

**PARISIAN, FANCY GOODS, JEW-**  
ELRY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, ALBUMS,  
FANCY STATIONERY, Etc. Etc.

**MARTIN L. HAAS,**  
No. 221 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter,  
San Francisco.

Those in want of any article in the above line, will  
find it greatly to their advantage by calling and examin-  
ing my stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb10-3m

**WATCHES & JEWELRY,**

**J. W. TUCKER AND COMPANY,**  
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sutter streets,  
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, JEWEL-  
RY, SILVERWARE, &c.

Our Stock comprises the finest goods ever offered in  
this market—not purchased by any establishment  
throughout the United States.  
We manufacture and import direct, and warrant our  
goods to be as represented.  
PLATED WARE—Full assortment of Gorham & Co.'s  
and Rogers Smith & Co.'s Plated Ware constantly on  
hand and for sale at lowest prices. dec30tf

**BRAVERMAN & LEVY, IMPORTERS**  
and Dealers in  
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER  
WARE AND PLATED WARE.  
119 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.  
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths. feb10-3m

**ADOLPHE HIRSCHMAN,**  
CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,  
Importer of  
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of every description,  
and Silver ware.  
No. 133 Kearny St., (new side) bet. Sutter and Post,  
San Francisco.  
Watches carefully repaired. jan27tf

**NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MON-**  
DAY, February 6, 1871, (until further notice) the  
Folsom-Street Cars will not run above Montgomery street  
before 8 A. M., or after 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
M. SKELLY, Superintendent,  
N. B. & M. R. R. Co.  
feb24-3

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—If you want a Famil  
Sewing Machine, buy a WHEELER & WILSON.  
Be sure you get a WHEELER & WILSON. Examine the  
stamp upon the cloth-plate; it should read "Wheeler &  
Wilson Mfg Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Ma-  
chine should be sold—on its own merits. Parties endeavor-  
ing to palm off other sewing machines under the great  
reputation of this machine will be dealt with according  
to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling  
agents, unless they can show you a letter signed W. M.  
STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast for said ma-  
chines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon  
the reputation of the Wheeler & Wilson, and have found  
them to be of another kind, will please apply at my  
office, 435 Montgomery street. W. M. STODDARD.  
mr10tf Agent for the Pacific Coast.

**MRS. STODOLE'S PRIVATE BOARDING**  
HOUSE, No. 315 1/2 Third Street, bet. Folsom  
and Harrison.—Having renewed the lease of the above  
house, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of  
her former patrons, and all those wishing the comforts  
of a home, that they will find no pains or expense are  
spared in any essential respect.  
mr10tf MRS. STODOLE, Proprietress.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Commencing with departure of steamers  
of March 18th, all steamers of the Pacific  
Mail Steamship Company will call at SAN DIEGO down  
and up.  
Departures of the 3d of the month hence, and from  
New York the 4th, will touch at MAZATLAN.  
Freights and Passengers to both ports at greatly reduced  
rates. mr10tf

## THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATES.

OFFICE, 408 MONTGOMERY STREET.  
ASSETS, IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES,  
\$490,000.

MAURICE DORE, PRESIDENT.  
WM. HOLLIS, MANAGER.  
DIRECTORS:  
Maurice Dore, D. A. MacDonald,  
Edward Barry, Wm. Sutton,  
H. L. Hutchinson.

The Corporation will attend to the collection of Rents  
and the transaction of a General Real Estate Agency  
business.  
Will take charge of Estates, hold Powers of Attorney  
under special instructions, and attend to the payment of  
Taxes, Assessments, and other charges upon Real Prop-  
erty.  
Will act as Disbursing or Receiving Agents in all mat-  
ters connected with Real Estate.  
Collections made and remitted to absent owners.  
Special attention given to the investment of Capital  
on mortgage or other securities, and to the collection of  
interest thereon.  
Real Estate bought and sold on commission.  
The Company offers superior inducements to those  
having business in the line above indicated, having  
large experience and facilities second to none.  
Having corporate succession, the usual uncertainty at-  
tending individual agency is avoided; and its undoubted  
pecuniary responsibility commends it to those having  
business within the scope of its operations. mr10tf

## REDEMPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

**CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.**  
**HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE**  
City and County of San Francisco, of the issue  
named below, are hereby notified that the Commissioners  
of the Sinking Fund of said Bonds will receive sealed  
proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the  
office of the City and County Treasury, City Hall, San  
Francisco, until 12 o'clock, noon, of  
TUESDAY, MAY 30th, 1871.

The following amounts will be applied to the redem-  
tion of Bonds, viz:  
Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1855.....\$40,000  
Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1858.....20,000  
Seven per cent. Bonds, issue of 1863-4.....20,000  
San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Bonds.....25,000  
Judgment Bonds of 1867.....15,000  
School Bonds of 1870.....15,000  
School Bonds of 1866-7.....15,000

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender  
their Bonds for payment in United States gold coin, less  
coupons due. Each proposal must be accompanied by  
a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their  
equivalent in coin or certified checks; and should the  
Bonds tendered not be presented within five days after  
the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted. No  
proposals above par will be entertained. Communica-  
tions to be endorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds  
issue of 18—"  
By order of the Commissioner.  
OTTO KLOPPENBURG,  
Treasurer.

R. HARDIE. JOS. FREDERICKS.  
**HARDIE & FREDERICKS, IMPORT-**  
ERS and Dealers in  
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES,  
Lace Curtains, Cornices, Upholstery Goods,  
at Wholesale and Retail,  
Northeast corner Sansome and Market Streets,  
San Francisco. mr10-6m

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**PACIFIC MARBLE MANUFACTUR-**  
ING COMPANY,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS  
in  
Marble Mantels, Freestone, Granite, Marble Monuments,  
Grave Stone and Mural Slabs,  
With Hebrew Inscriptions in every style.  
337 Market Street, near Sixth, San Francisco.  
JAMES A. PRICHARD, Superintendent.  
All work in our line executed in the best workman-  
like manner, and at the lowest possible rates. mr10tf

## EISEN &amp; SCHMIDT, ARCHITECTS,

No. 103 Post Street, first door west of Kearny St.,  
over the Drug Store of Mr. J. A. Bauer, San Francisco.  
mr10tf

**N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS,**  
641 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgom-  
ery and Kearny. Sole Agents for Bartow's Metallic  
Burial Cases and Caskets. dec30tf



## THE VOICE OF ISRAEL.

8

## BANKS &amp; BANKERS.

## THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$5,000,000

D. O. Mills, President.  
W. C. Ralston, Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued available throughout the United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Exchange for sale on the principal Cities throughout the World.

J. SELIGMAN &amp; CO.—BANKERS—

No. 412 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE &amp; TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

Payable in Gold or Currency, on all the Principal Cities of the United States.

— ALSO: —

Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities of Europe.

J. &amp; W. Seligman, New York

Seligman, Hellman &amp; Co., New Orleans

Seligman Brothers, London

Seligman Frères et Cie., Paris

Seligman &amp; Stethimer, Frankfurt A.-M.

Gebruder Meyer, Berlin.

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ORGANIZED October, 1870.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000 GOLD.

PRESIDENT George F. Hooper.

CASHIER N. K. Masten.

DIRECTORS—Geo. F. Hooper, James Phelan, Peter

Donahue, Charles G. Hooker, M. P. Jones, James

Moffitt, N. Van Bergen, James C. Flood, Edward

Martin, John B. Felton, D. Callaghan, Saml. Hort,

D. D. Colton, C. F. MacDermott, John E. Wise.

New York Agents—The National Bank.

This Bank is prepared to do a General Banking busi-

ness. Advances made on approved securities. Exchange

for sale on New York.

CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry L. Davis, President.

D. W. C. Thomson, Cashier.

Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Agent in

Financial and Trust business.

Check accounts kept with Banks, Companies,

Societies, Firms and Individuals, and interest

allowed on average daily balance.

Interest Certificates of Deposit issued, payable

on call and any fixed time, with interest from six

to nine per cent. per year.

Collections made in this city and vicinity for

Depositors, without charge, and in any part of

the Pacific and Eastern States for sale

on New York, available in any part of the United

States, and Drafts furnished on Europe, China,

etc., at lowest rates.

Premiums allowed on Eastern Exchange Gold

notes, etc., and on funds placed to our credit in

the First National Bank of New York.

Loans made on Bullion, Real Estate, Public

Securities, Bonds, Local Stocks, Merchandise,

Produce, and other good collateral.

Strong Vaults and Safes for keeping valuable

property and papers.

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business

day in the year.

TRUSTEES:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp,

J. O. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway,

H. Barroilhet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum,

J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. L. Davis,

C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs,

Tyler Curtis.

STOCK BROKERS.

CHARLES SUTRO, GOLD DUST AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

No. 411 Montgomery Street, bet. Sacramento and Califor-

nia, next to Wells, Fargo &amp; Co.

Highest price paid for Legal Tenders and U. S.

Bonds, Gold Dust and Foreign Coins.

Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold.

F. BRICHLING, J. M. SHOTWELL.

REICHLING &amp; SHOTWELL, BULLION

AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and Dealers in Legal

Tender Notes, Uncurrent Coin, Silver, etc.

Office, Pacific Gold and Silver Refinery and Assay Office,

334 Montgomery Street, near California.

A. H. LISSAK, JR., STOCK AND

B. L. SCHMITT, STOCK AND EX-

CHANGE BROKER, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Legal

Tender Notes, Silver, etc., 437 California St.

S. S. COHN, A. H. FRANK.

COHN &amp; FRANK, EXCHANGE

BROKERS,

No. 415 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and

California.

Highest prices paid for Legal Tenders, Bonds, and

all kinds of Foreign Gold.

GLAZIER &amp; SELIGSBURG,

STOCK &amp; MONEY BROKERS,

No. 426 MONTGOMERY STREET,

M. MANSFIELD, DEALER IN LEGAL

Tender Notes, American and Foreign Coin.

Loans on Collaterals Negotiated.

308 Montgomery Street, between Pine and California.

San Francisco.

## INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, \$850,000.



## OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
Merchants' Exchange Building.John H. Redington, President.  
Geo. H. Howard, Vice-President.  
Charles R. Story, Secretary.  
N. B. Eddy, Marine Secretary.  
H. H. Bigelow, General Manager.  
J. E. Bigelow, Special Agent.

## CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE)

## SOUND AND RELIABLE.

CHARTERED, 1830. CASH CAPITAL \$500,000.

H. B. PAYNE, PRESIDENT.

S. S. COE, SECRETARY.

JULIUS JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT.

440 California Street, San Francisco.

## FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

Southwest Corner California and Sansome Streets,  
San Francisco, Cal.

## FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL \$500,000

SURPLUS 267,115 65

TOTAL ASSETS \$767,115 65

D. J. STAPLES, President.

T. LAWTON, Vice President.

CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

jan13/71

## PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE AND MARINE.

OFFICE, —No. 16 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

California Street, San Francisco.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS \$300,000.000

THIS SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR COM-

PANY offer indemnity to the public, on all in-

surable property, against loss or damage by fire,

or the perils of navigation.

Losses equitably adjusted and paid in United

States Gold Coin.

C. F. MacDermott, President.

John H. Wise, Vice-President.

G. H. Bigelow, General Agent.

T. W. Badger, Marine Surveyor.

dec30-6m

## ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS, \$5,750,000

THE LEADING COMPANY IN AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 14 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING,

California Street.

George C. Boardman, Manager, San Francisco

Henry Carlton, Agent, dec30-3m

## IMPERIAL

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

DR. A. D. ELLIS, Special Agent, corner Front and Stark

Streets, Portland, Oregon. jan27-6m

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

## AND GLOBE

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool.

No. 7 Cornhill, London.

45 William Street, New York.

INVESTED FUNDS \$18,400,000

YEARLY REVENUE 1,800,000

INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES, over 2,000,000

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

No. 412 Montgomery Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

jan27-6m

## HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.—A.

WASSERMAN &amp; CO., 425 Sacramento street.

The highest market prices paid for Furs, Wool and

Hides.

THE EYE! THE EAR!—D. E.

DUDLEY, Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, has re-

moved to his new rooms, 24 Post street, between Mont-

gomery and Kearny.

J. JAFFE, WHOLESALE AND RE-

TAIL Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Coal; office,

No. 126 Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearny,

San Francisco.

## INSURANCE.

## FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Occidental Insurance Co.

Of San Francisco.

Cash Capital \$300,000, Gold Coin.

OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET,

OPP. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

INSURE against Loss or Damage by Fire,

on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings,

Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other

Personal Property

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and

Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure,

Commission and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage

and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

B. ROTHSCHILD, Sec'y. A. G. STILES, Pres.

## Occidental Insurance Company.

## DIRECTORS.

J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly &amp; Co

Jacob Scholle, Scholle Bros

Ira P. Rankin, Goddard &amp; Co

John Sime, John Sime &amp; Co

M. B. Carpenter, Merchant

Jacob Grenebaum, Late of J. Y. Hallock &amp; Co

J. Y. Hallock, Pres't Occidental Ins. Co

A. G. Stiles, Jennings &amp; Brewster

Benj. Brewster, J. Baum &amp; Co

J. Baum, Hecht Bros &amp; Co

Isaac Hecht, Goldstein, Seller &amp; Co

Joseph Seller, Coffee &amp; Risdon

John N. Risdon, Merchant

J. H. Baird, Real Estate

Michael Reese, Real Estate

Henry Greenberg, John Van Bergen &amp; Co

N. Van Bergen, Merchant

J. P. Newmark, J. W. Brittan &amp; Co

J. W. Brittan, Auger, Christiansen &amp; Co

Chr. Christiansen, Real Estate

Thomas J. Haynes, L. &amp; M. Sachs &amp; Co

Martin Sachs, Late of Kline &amp; Co

L. Kline, Goldsmith Bros

A. Goldsmith, Attorney-at-Law

James Thomas Boyd, Moore Bros

A. D. Moore, W. W. Dodge &amp; Co

W. W. Dodge, Physician

A. J. Bowie, E. N. Fish &amp; Co

S. Silerberg, Kohler &amp; Frohling

Chas. Kohler, Attorney-at-Law

J. J. Williams, Merchant

C. H. Sherman, dec30-3m

## SYNOPSIS OF

## THE ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

## PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Made to the Insurance Commissioner for the Calendar

Year ending December 31, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000 00

Amount in hand in excess of Capital, availa-

ble to pay Losses and Dividends, 777,266 63

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages, \$553,914 70

Estimated Value Lands Mortgaged, \$1,129,800

Estimated Value of Buildings on same, 555,600

Value of Mortgaged Premises, \$1,685,400

Buildings on Premises Insured for, 308,650

Loans on Collateral, 543,311 46

The aggregate present market value of collat-

erals is, \$879,770

Cash on hand and in Bank, in New York, Liver-

pool and China, 179,050 67

Balances in hands of Agents in course of trans-

mission—Fire and Marine Premiums un-

collected and interest accrued, 94,315 09

State and Federal Stamps and other Assets, 30,474 72

Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, 229,200 00

Real Estate owned by the Company, 147,000 00

Total Assets (Gold) \$1,777,266 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment, \$30,121 00

INCOME.

Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Re-

insurances and Cancellations, \$758,564 49

Premiums received for Marine Risks, less

Re-insurances and Cancellations, 374,413 86

Interest received from all sources, 164,308 44

Amount received from Rents, 8,455 66

\$1,305,732 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Fire Losses, \$408,970 20

Amount paid for Marine Losses, 228,806 48

Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Em-

ployees, 64,407 66

Paid for Commissions to Agents, 129,009 36

State and Federal Taxes, 37,947 04

Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Ex-

penses, and all other payments, 121,874 28

Dividends paid Stockholders, 160,000 00

\$1,230,815 02

Net amount Fire Risks written during the

year, \$71,063,860

Net amount Marine Risks written during the

year, 41,537,056

Amount Fire Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870, \$62,376,066

Amount Marine Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870, 2,819,842

NOTE.—All the foregoing is estimated on Gold basis.

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

## Germania Life Insurance Co.

243 &amp; 295

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BERNARD GATTEL, GENERAL AGENT.

S. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets,

San Francisco, Cal.

DIRECTORS—L. E. Amsinck, H. R. Baltzer, I. Bernhei-  
mer, Ernst Bredt, Elie Charlier, C. Godfrey Gunther, J.  
H. Hardt, Max Heidebach, Julius Hess, Louis Jay



## DRY GOODS.

**M. HELLER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
Nos. 112 and 114 Sansome Street.  
JONAS HELLER, New York.  
MOSES HELLER, San Francisco.  
MARTIN HELLER, Jan 27-11

**L. & M. SACHS & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, ORIENTAL BLOCK,**  
S. W. corner Battery and Bush Streets.  
Agents Marysville Woolen Mills. feb 24-11

**L. DINKELSPIEL & CO., IMPORTERS OF DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,**  
Southwest corner California and Battery Streets, San Francisco.  
DINKELSPIEL, ROTHFELD & Co., 72 Thomas st., New York. feb 10-11

GODCHAUX FRERES, No. Rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris.  
ADOLPH GODCHAUX, JOSEPH GODCHAUX.  
CHARLES SCHMITT, HENRY SCHMITT.

**GODCHAUX BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
No. 109 Battery Street, San Francisco. mr 24-11

**BACHMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,**  
No. 10 Battery Street, bet. Pine and Bush.  
HERMAN S. BACHMAN, NATHAN S. BACHMAN.  
DAVID S. BACHMAN. feb 24-11

**THE WHITE HOUSE.—J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,** corner Post and Kearny streets, have reopened their New, Large and Elegant Dry Goods Store with the fullest assortment of FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, SILKS, SATINS, Merinoes, Linens, Hdkfs. Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions. dec 30

## THE WHITE HOUSE!

1,000 DOZEN FRENCH KID GLOVES AT 75 CTS. PER PAIR!  
J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,  
N. W. corner Kearny and Post streets. mr 10

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**  
I AM NOW OPENING ONE OF THE largest Spring Stock of Dry Goods ever offered in the city. All my Kid Gloves reduced.  
mr 10-11 D. SAMUELS, 46 Third street.

**ROSENBLATT'S PALACE OF FASHION,** 123 and 125 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel.  
CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks; Silk Walking-Dresses; Lace Collars, Barbes Handkerchiefs; Gloves and Fancy Goods in all varieties. All of which are being offered at an immense Reduction. dec 30-11  
Have now removed to White House Building, 105 Kearny Street.

**BERNARD LEVY,** (Successor to Rosener & Levy.) Importer and Dealer in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Silks, Shawls, Laces, Insertions, Edgings, Linens, Gloves and Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions.  
328 Kearny Street, (old side) between Bush and Pine. San Francisco. mr 24-11

J. PRESCOTT, A. PRESCOTT.  
**PRESCOTT BROS., DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, Hosiery, &c.,**  
Northeast corner Kearny and Pine Streets, San Francisco. mr 24-6m

A. STOLZ, SAM. LESZYNSKY.  
**A. STOLZ & CO.,** Dealers in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, SILKS, LACES, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.,  
No. 538 Kearny Street, between Sacramento & California, San Francisco. mr 24-6m

L. P. E. WALLER, L. JACOBI.  
**WALLER & JACOBI,** OCCIDENTAL DRY GOODS STORE, No. 26 Kearny Street, between Post and Geary, San Francisco.  
A full assortment of Foreign, Staple and Fancy Goods, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Dress Silks, Cloths, Cloakings, Furs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, wholesale and retail.  
Agency for California-made Blankets. mr 24-11

**MRS. DANNENBERG,** Formerly No. 8, Montgomery Street, Will remove to No. 24 Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House.  
Will open March 31st, with a new and desirable Stock, comprising LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S WEAR, Laces Embroideries, and Fancy Goods. mr 23-11

**LESSER LESZYNSKY,** Formerly 506 Kearny Street, Manufacturer of Ladies' and Children's Cloak, Traveling and Fashionable Dress Suits, Furs, etc.  
We are enabled to give perfect satisfaction, and our prices will be found to be suitable to the present times. All we ask is that you will call, examine our prices, and judge for yourselves.  
LESSER LESZYNSKY, 26 Kearny Street, near Market.  
A practical Furrier is connected with the Cloak-making establishment, and we are prepared to make Furs to order, as well as Cleaning, Altering and Repairing. mr 24-11

## CLOTHING.

**LEVI STRAUSS & CO., IMPORTERS OF CLOTHING, FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,**  
14 and 16 Battery Street, San Francisco.  
We have constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing, of latest styles: Underwear and Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Hats, Hayward's Rubber Boots, Goodyear's and other brands of Rubber Clothing, Blankets in all colors and weights, Flannel in all colors, Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, brown and bleached Domestic of all popular brands, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Tweeds and Jeans, Miners' and Ship Duck, from No. 1 to No. 10, and 1-0 to 12-0.  
Particular attention paid to Orders. mr 10-6m

**WILLIAM MEYER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Jobbers of CLOTHING,**  
108 & 110 Sansome Street, bet. Pine and Bush.  
SIMON WORMSER, ISIDORE WORMSER, LOUIS WORMSER, WILLIAM MEYER & Co., New York. feb 24-11

H. GREENEBAUM, Late of H. Cohn & Co.  
J. GREENEBAUM, Late of Helbing, Greenebaum & Co.  
39 and 41 Park Place, New York.

**GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Dealers in CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,**  
119 Battery Street, near California, San Francisco.  
Agency of the "Capital Woolen Mills," Sacramento. mr 24-11

**TOKLAS, HAHN & BROWN, MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Nos. 24 and 26 Sansome Street, between Bush and Sutter.  
TOKLAS, HAHN & Co., 39 Warren Street, N. Y. Jan 27-6m

**COLMAN BROS., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**  
107 Battery St., bet. California and Pine, San Francisco. feb 24-11

**A. B. ELFELT & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS,**  
No. 111 Battery Street, San Francisco. Jan 13-3m  
J. BAUM, } San Francisco. M. SHRIER, } 45 Murray St., New York.  
H. SHRIER.

**J. ALEXANDER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**  
N. W. Corner Battery and Bush Sts.  
JACOB ALEXANDER, LEO AAR.  
In constant receipt of all articles in their line. Orders promptly attended to and executed at the lowest market rates. feb 24-11

**FISHEL & CO., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC.,**  
S. W. corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets, San Francisco. feb 24-11

**MICHEL, FRIEDLANDER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, YANKEE NOTIONS,**  
ORIENTAL BLOCK, Nos. 7 and 9 Battery Street, San Francisco.  
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere. Constantly in receipt of the newest and most desirable goods, of every description, in our line.  
A. W. MICHEL, MORRIS FRIEDLANDER, L. M. MICHEL. feb 24-6m

**NEUSTADTER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**  
N. W. Cor. Battery and Pine Streets, San Francisco.  
LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, HENRY NEUSTADTER, New York.  
N. B.—Keep constantly on hand the fullest assortment of Goods in their line. feb 24-6m

**JULIUS PLATSHEK & BRO., IMPORTERS OF and Dealers in FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,**  
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c., 139 Kearny Street, corner of Sutter, San Francisco. mr 24-11

**REWARD.—\$500 WILL BE PAID** to any Man or Boy who cannot be fitted to a suit of CLOTHES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.  
At JOS. FIGEL'S, 211 Montgomery street, Russ Block, opposite Platt's Hall. dec 30-11

PETER ANDERSON, SAM'L IRVING.  
**ANDERSON & IRVING, DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,** No. 141 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. feb 10-11

L. HARRY P. GEDGE, S. C. E. THAYER.  
**GEDGE & THAYER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of SHIRTS & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,** 323 Montgomery Street, under Old Fellows' Hall, San Francisco.  
Our Specialty, making Shirts to Order. mr 24-11

## STAR CLOAK STORE.

**M. MORGENSTERN, MANUFACTURER OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,**  
No. 508 Kearny Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco.  
The latest style of Patterns received by every steamer. Cloths, Silks and all necessary Trimmings always on hand. mr 24-11

## STATIONERS, Etc.

**BANCROFT'S,** 721 MARKET STREET.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, MEDICAL BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, BLANKS.

New Books received Daily. We are Manufacturers of STATIONERY as well as Importers, and are now turning out from Manufactory a superior line of goods, which we are offering at NEW YORK PRICES.  
BLANK BOOKS, every variety of style, made to order at short notice. mr 10-11 A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

**JOHN G. HODGE & CO., IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Dealers in STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, FINE CUTLERY, Etc.,**  
327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, corner of Sacramento. Banks, Insurance Offices, and Counting Houses supplied at lowest prices. Jan 13-11

**FRANK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF STATIONERY,**  
Blank Books, Manila and Straw Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Note Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Twines, School Books, Albums, Playing Cards, Etc.  
BINDING AND PRINTING AT LOW RATES.  
N. E. cor. Sansome and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco. New York Office, 432 Broome Street. dec 30

**LOUIS HOLZ, IMPORTER OF STATIONERY, PLAYING CARDS, BLANK BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, ETC.,**  
23 Sansome Street, (Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel.) San Francisco. [3m] feb 24-11

**ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.**  
I. N. CHOYNSKI, IMPORTER AND Dealer in OLD AND NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc., Etc., 146 Second Street, S. F. Jan 13-11

**A. SIMSON, STATIONER, BOOK-SELLER AND NEWS DEALER,** No. 34 Kearny Street, near Post.  
The latest publications always on hand. Jan 13-3m

## CIGARS &amp; TOBACCO.

**WEIL & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO,** 221, 223 and 225 FRONT STREET, Corner of Sacramento.  
Manufacturers of the genuine Vuelta Abajo Havana Cigars. feb 24-11

**A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS OF fine Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc.,** S. E. cor. Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.  
A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., No. 162 Water Street, New York. feb 10-11

J. M. COHEN, N. BOUKOFSKI.  
**J. M. COHEN AND COMPANY,** Importers and Dealers in LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,  
Nos. 327 and 329 Front Street, corner of Clay [up stairs] San Francisco. dec 30-3m

H. KOZMINSKY, C. KOZMINSKY.  
**KOZMINSKY & BRO., IMPORTERS OF Havana Cigars and Tobacco,** 322 Sansome Street, San Francisco. feb 10-6m

**SICHEL, DEALER IN HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,** Pantheon Saloon, 321 California Street, and corner Bush and Battery Streets.  
Cigars by the Box or Thousand, at Jobbing Rates. feb 10

## WINES &amp; LIQUORS.

**WEIL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,** 213 Jackson Street.  
All orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb 10-11

**LOEWE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS and Jobbers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,** 306 California Street. Jan 13-3m

**THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS,** Cordials, and Genuine Havana Cigars, at the old stand, the "IDENTICAL," south-east corner Sacramento and Battery streets.  
BEN. SIMMONS, Manager.

Established in 1854, by Harry I. ISAACS, deceased, and the business carried on by the widow, Mrs. Isaacs. For the patronage heretofore bestowed the undersigned beg to thank their friends, and they would invite a continuance thereof during the future.  
Families supplied at wholesale prices.  
COGNAC, Wines, Vinegar, etc., for Peach.  
All orders duly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free of cost.  
MRS. H. I. ISAACS, Proprietress. BEN. SIMMONS, Business Manager. feb 10-3m

**J. K. BASSFORD, APOTHECARY,** Corner Post and Mason streets.  
Family Medicines on hand. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Jan 13-3m

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Etc.

**GEORGE R. B. HAYES,** ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 528 California Street, [feb 24-3m] San Francisco.

**GREY & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,** Northwest corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, second floor.  
Legal business in all its branches promptly and carefully attended to. dec 30-11

W. C. P. WHITING, JOS. NAPHTALY, PAUL NEUMANN.  
**WHITING, NAPHTALY & NEUMANN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,** No. 430 California street, [over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co.] dec 30-11

**H. L. JOACHIMSEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,** South-west Cor. Montgomery and Clay Streets, Wells' Building, Rooms 16 and 17, San Francisco.

## Deutscher Advokat.

**JACOB BENJAMIN, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,** San Francisco, No. 430 California street, over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co. Jan 13-3m

**R. R. PROVINES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,** Northwest corner of Washington and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. Jan 27-6m

**JARBOE, HARRISON & ROBINSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,** 19 Express Building, Northwest corner Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco. Jan 27-6m

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
**VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,** Nos. 115 & 117 Bush Street, near Battery.

**JOHN B. LUTHER, AUCTIONEER.** SALE DAYS: TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc., per Catalogue. THURSDAY—Regular Catalogue Sales of English, French, and American Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery, etc., etc. dec 30-11

## GOLD &amp; SILVER PLATING

AT THE SAN FRANCISCO PLATING WORKS, 655 Mission Street, Between New Montgomery and Third, San Francisco.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, (INCLUDING Table Ware,) from which the Silver is worn, Re-plated in the best manner. A large assortment of New Styles of Plated Ware and Cutlery on hand and for sale at the lowest rates. New and Elegant Styles of Door Plates and Numbers furnished. The interests of Manufacturers consulted by placing home-made goods at prices that will compete with the East. A Liberal Discount made to the Trade. Gold-Saving, Silver Plated Amalgamating Plates, for Miners' use, furnished to order. All work Warranted First Class in every respect. feb 24-6m EDWARD G. DENNISTON, Proprietor.

## PRIVATE BOARDING.

**SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO Families,** can be accommodated with First-class Board and Rooms, on very moderate terms. For particulars, inquire of MRS. NEWMAN, No. 25 Stockton Street, bet. Market and O'Farrell Streets. feb 10-3m

**JOSEPH MAYER, ORGAN BUILDER.** Page Street, near Market, Between Gough and Octavia, San Francisco. REPAIRS and Tunes Organs and Melodeons. Super-vises, periodically, the Organs of the following churches: Temple Emanuel, El. First Baptist Church, First Congregational Church, Third Congregational Church, Dr. Seander's, Episcopal Methodist, Howard Street, Church of the Advent. feb 24-11

**L. & E. EMANUEL, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.** Factory: Berry Street, bet. 4th and 5th. The Trade will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All orders executed with promptness and dispatch. feb 24-6m

**PIONEER WOOLEN FACTORY** WAREHOUSE, Warehouse—No. 115 Battery Street, LEOPOLD CAHN, Manager. feb 10-11

**ADOLPH NEUBERG, "THE" SHIRT FACTORY,** No. 411 Montgomery Street, Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, San Francisco. Shirts Made to Order. feb 24-6m

**C. C. KEENE, MANUFACTURER OF ACCORDIONS AND FLUTINAS,** 105 Montgomery Street, First Premium.—Instruments sold and Repaired. Roman Violin Strings of the best quality. Teacher of the Accordion. feb 10

**LOCAN & CO., HAVE REMOVED TO THE LICK HOUSE BLOCK,** 19 Montgomery Street, and 107 and 109 Sutter Street. feb 24-11

**I. SHIRPSER, BOSTON FURRIER, No. 24** Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House, San Francisco. Orders filled in any part of the United States; also, Furs Dressed, Cleaned and Manufactured in the best manner and at short notice. mr 10-6m

**W. C. WALDEN, (Agent,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,** corner Dupont and Bush Streets, San Francisco. Prescriptions made up in the best manner. Toilet articles of every description rates. feb 10-3m

**TO FAMILIES—SANTA CLARA CRACKERS.**—The Best in Use.—Beware of Imitations. HEYWOOD & WIELAND BROS., Sole Agents, 224 Clay street dec 30



